



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

साप्ताहिक
WEEKLY

सं० 50] नई दिल्ली, दिसम्बर 4—दिसम्बर 10, 2005, शनिवार/अग्रहायण 13—अग्रहायण 19, 1927

No. 50] NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 4—DECEMBER 10, 2005, SATURDAY/AGRAHAYANA 13—AGRAHAYANA 19, 1927

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय
(राजस्व विभाग)
(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4572.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग
की अधिसूचना सं. 208/2005 दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर, 2005 (फा. सं.
203/75/2004/आ. क.नि.-II) में आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए संगठन
के नाम को 'मैसर्स सेंट्रल इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल
साइंसेज' के स्थान पर 'मैसर्स सेंट्रल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल
साइंसेज' पढ़ा जाए।

[अधिसूचना सं. 255/2005/फा. सं. 203/75/2004-आ.क.नि.-II]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2005

S.O. 4572.—In partial modification of Ministry of
Finance, Department of Revenue, Government of India.
Notification No. 208/2005 dated 4th October, 2005 (F.
No. 203/75/2004/ITA.II) the name of the organization
should be read as 'M/s. Central India Institute of Medical
Sciences' instead of 'M/s Central Indian Institute of
Medical Science'.

[Notification No. 255/2005/F.No. 203-75-2004-ITA-II]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2005

(आयकर)

का. आ. 4573.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (i) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ 'विश्वविद्यालय, महाविद्यालय अथवा अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 1-4-2003 से दिनांक 31-3-2006 तक की अवधि के लिए संगठन मैसर्स काउंसिल ऑफ साइंटिफिक एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल रिसर्च, 2 रफी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001, जो अंशतः अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों में कार्यरत है, (और न कि अनुसंधान के लिए एक मात्र मौजूद 'वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ' के रूप में है), को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आय कर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिवृचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (i) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) यह संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में सदर्भित आय एवं व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाण पत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 (1) (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 254/2005/फ़. सं. 203/23/2004-आयकर नि.-II]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2005

(INCOME TAX)

S.O. 4573.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. Counsel of Scientific and Industrial Research, 2, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001 has been approved by the Central

Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 under the category 'University, College or other Institution' partly engaged in research activities (and not as a scientific research association existing solely for research) subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income and Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income and Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor:—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research/ statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science/statistical research.

[Notification No. 254/2005/F. No. 203/23/2004-ITA-II]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बीमा प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली 30 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4574.—बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1999 (1999 का 41) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार तत्काल प्रभाव से तथा आगामी आदेशों तक श्री अशोक चावला, अपर सचिव (आर्थिक कार्य) को बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (आईआरडीए) में अंश कालिक सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फ़. सं. 11/6/2003-बीमा-IV]

ललित कुमार, उप सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(INSURANCE DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2005

S.O. 4574.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development

Authority Act, 1999 (41 of 1999), the Central Government hereby appoint Shri Ashok Chawla, Additional Secretary (EA) as Part-time Member of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) with immediate effect until further orders.

[F. No. 11/6/2003-Ins-IV]

LALIT KUMAR, Dy. Secy.

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4575.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उप-खंड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3 (च) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा डॉ. के. अंजनप्पा, निवासी श्री साई निलयम, प्लॉट 11, फेस 3, कमलापुरी कालोनी, हैदराबाद-500073 को अधिसूचना जारी होने की तारीख से, तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा उनका उत्तराधिकारी नामित होने तक जो भी पहले हो, आन्ध्रा बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में अंश-कालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/45/2005-बीओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, अवर सचिव

(BANKING DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2005

S.O. 4575.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3 (h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Dr. K. Anjanappa, resident of Sri Sai Nilayam, Plot 11, Phase 3, Kamalapuri Colony, Hyderabad-500073, as part-time non-official director on the Board of Andhra Bank for a period of three years from the date of notification or until his successor is nominated, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/45/2005-BO-I]

G. B. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4576.—राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 61) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से एतद्वारा श्रीमती उषा थोरट, डिप्टी गवर्नर, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को 21 नवम्बर, 2005 से और अगले आदेश होने तक श्री वी. लीलाधर, डिप्टी गवर्नर के स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 7/4/2004-बीओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, 2nd December, 2005

S.O. 4576.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 (61 of 1981), the Central Government, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Smt. Usha Thorat, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India as part-time director on the Board of Directors of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in Place of Shri V. Leeladhar, Deputy Governor, from November, 21, 2005 and until further orders.

[F. No. 7/4/2004-BO-I]

G. B. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4577.—राष्ट्रीय बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 3 के उप-खंड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री ए. के. खोंड, मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, शहरी बैंक विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुम्बई को तत्काल प्रभाव से अथवा अगला आदेश होने तक श्री वी. एस. दास के स्थान पर बैंक आफ इंडिया के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/18/2000-बीओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S. O. 4577.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (c) of Sub-section 3 of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Central Government hereby nominates Shri A. K. Khound, Chief General Manager, Urban Banks Department, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Mumbai as Director of Bank of India Vice Shri V. S. Das, with immediate effect and until further orders.

[F. No. 9/18/2000-BO-I]

G. B. SINGH, Under Secy.

विदेश मंत्रालय

(सी.पी. वी. प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4578.—राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वां) की धारा 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का राजदूतावास, खारतूम में श्री संजय दत्ता, सहायक को 23-11-2005 से सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का कार्य करने हेतु प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी-4330/01/2005]

एस. एन. वी. रामन्ना राव, अवर सचिव (कौंसुलर)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(C. P. V. DIVISION)

New Delhi, 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4578.—In pursuance of the Clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorise Shri Sanjay Datta, Assistant in the Embassy of India, Khartoum to perform the duties of Assistant Consular, Officer with effect from 23-11-2005.

[No.T.-4330/01/2005]

S. N. V. RAMANA RAO, Under Secy. (Cons.)

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का. अ. 4579.—राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वाँ) की धारा 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का प्रधान कौंसलावास, सैन फ्रांसिस्को में श्री एन. भट्टाचार्य, सहायक को 23-11-2005 से सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का कार्य करने हेतु प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी-4330/01/2005]

एस. एन. वी. रामाना राव, अवर सचिव (कौंसुलर)

New Delhi, 23rd November, 2005

S. O. 4579.—In pursuance of the Clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorise Shri N. Bhattacharya, Assistant in the Consulate General of India, San Francisco to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer with effect from 23-11-2005.

[No. T.-4330/01/2005]

S. N. V. RAMANA RAO, Under Secy. (Cons.)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

(भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो)

नई दिल्ली 25, नवम्बर, 2005

का. अ. 4580.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये

मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय सं. मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आई एस 1943:1995	संशोधन संख्या 5 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
2. आई एस 2580:1995	संशोधन संख्या 1 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
3. आई एस 2874:1993	संशोधन संख्या 1 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
4. आई एस 3667:1993	संशोधन संख्या 1 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
5. आई एस 3751:1993	संशोधन संख्या 1 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
6. आई एस 3790:1991	संशोधन संख्या 2 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
7. आई एस 7406(1): 1984	संशोधन संख्या 2 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
8. आई एस 8117:1976	संशोधन संख्या 4 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
9. आई एस 12001:1987	संशोधन संख्या 1 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
10. आई एस 12174:1987	संशोधन संख्या 1 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
11. आई एस 12493:1988	संशोधन संख्या 2 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	
12. आई एस 13649:1993	संशोधन संख्या 2 अक्तूबर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005	

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. टी एक्स डी/जी-25]

एम.एस. वर्मा, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (टीएक्सडी)

**MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

(Department of Consumer Affairs)
(BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS)

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2005

S. O. 4580.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year No. of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1	2	3
1. IS 1943:1995	Amendment No. 5	30 November, 2005
2. IS 2580:1995	Amendment No. 1	30 November, 2005
3. IS 2874:1993	Amendment No. 1	30 November, 2005
4. IS 3667:1993	Amendment No. 1	30 November, 2005
5. IS 3751:1993	Amendment No. 1	30 November, 2005
6. IS 3790:1991	Amendment No. 2	30 November, 2005
7. IS 7406(1): 1984	Amendment No. 2	30 November, 2005
8. IS 8117:1976	Amendment No. 4	30 November, 2005
9. IS 12001:1987	Amendment No. 1	30 November, 2005
10. IS 12174:1987	Amendment No. 1	30 November, 2005
11. IS 12493:1988	Amendment No. 2	30 November, 2005
12. IS 13649:1993	Amendment No. 2	30 November, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. : TXD/G-25]

M.S. VERMA, Director & Head (Textiles)

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ.4581.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय सं. मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. 14616 : 1999	1 जून, 2005	1 दिसम्बर, 2005
2. 15476 : 2004	1 अक्टूबर, 2005	31 अक्टूबर, 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो मानक भवन 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ सीईडी/राजपत्र]

जगदीश चन्द्र अरोड़ा, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख
(सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2005

S. O. 4581.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year No. of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1	2	3
1. 14616 : 1999	1 June, 2005	1 December, 2005
2. 15476:2004	1 October, 2005	31 October, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore.

Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. : CED/Gazette]

J.C. ARORA, Director & Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 1 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4582.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं. की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	स्थापित भारतीय मानकों	नये भारतीय मानक स्थापित तिथि द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष
------------------------------------	-----------------------	--

1	2	3	4
1.	आई एस 3708 (भाग 5): 2005 प्राकृतिक रबड़ लेटेक्स की परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 5 के.ओ.एच. संख्या ज्ञात करना (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	कुरु नहीं	सितम्बर, 2005
2.	आई एस 11720 (भाग 2): 2005 सिंथेटिक रबड़ की परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 2 दोलन क्वोरमीटर से चल्कनीकरण लक्षणों का मापन (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	कुछ नहीं	अगस्त, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : पीसीडी/जी-7 (राजपत्र)]

डी.के. चौधरी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (पीसीडी)

New Delhi, the 1st December, 2005

S. O. 4582.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (I) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year and title of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
1	2	3	4
1.	IS 3708 (Part 5) : 2005 Methods of test for natural rubber latex Part 5 Determination of KOH Number (Second Revision)	None	September, 2005
2.	IS 11720 (Part 2) : 2005 Methods of test for synthetic rubber Part 2 Measurement of vulcanization characteristics with the oscillating disc curemeter (First Revision)	None	August, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. PCD/G-7 (Gazette)]

D. K. CHAUDHURY, Sc. 'F' and Head (PCD)

नई दिल्ली, 1 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4383.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं. की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3
1. आईएस 15328:2003	2 मई, 2005	23 नवम्बर, 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो मानक भवन 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

जे.सी. अरोड़ा, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' व प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियर)

New Delhi, 1st December, 2005

S. O. 4583.—In pursuance of the clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1	2	3	4
1.	IS 15328:2003	2 May, 2005	23 Nov., 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. No. CED/Gazette]

J. C. ARORA, Sc. 'E' & Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4584 .—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम, 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	13465 (भाग 2):2005 विद्युत् रोधन के लिए प्रयुक्त रेजिन आधारित अभिक्रियाशील यौगिक-भाग 2 परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	—	30 सितम्बर, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ ईटी 02/टी-133]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञानिक-‘एफ’ एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S.O. 4584. In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
1	2	3	4
1.	IS 13465 (Part 2):2005, Resin based reactive compounds used for electrical insulation Part 2: Methods of test (First Revision)	—	30 September, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. No. ET/02/T-133]

P.K. MUKHERJEE, SC. 'F' & Head (Elec. Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4585.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वह स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	आई एस 15557 : 2005 बफर विलयन तैयार करने की पद्धतियाँ तथा pH ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियाँ	आई एस 3225 : 1965 बफर विलयन तैयार करने की पद्धतियाँ और आई एस 5741 : 1970 pH ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियाँ	31 मार्च, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110 002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ सीएचडी 1/आई एस 15557]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक- 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S.O. 4585.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
1	2	3	4
1.	IS 15557 : 2005 Methods for preparation of Buffer Solutions and Methods for Determination of pH	IS 3225 : 1965 Methods for Preparation of Buffer Solutions and IS 5741 : 1970 Methods for Determination of pH	31 March, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CHD 1/IS: 15557]

Dr. U.C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist-'E', Director & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4586 भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वह स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 3025 (भाग 57): 2005 जल एवं अपशिष्ट जल के नमूने लेना और परीक्षण (भौतिक एवं रसायनिक) की विधियाँ (भाग 57) बोरान (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	30 सितम्बर, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 32/आई एस 3025 (भाग 57)]

डा. यू.सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S.O. 4586.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3025 (Part 57): 2005 Methods of Sampling and test (Physical and Chemical) for water and wastewater part 57 Boron (First Revision)	—	30 September, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 32/IS 3025 (Part 57)]

Dr. U.C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4587.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया / किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 10208 : 1982 हीरक कोर वेधक उपस्कर - विशिष्ट	संशोधन न. 2, अक्टूबर 2005	1 नवम्बर 2005

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एम.ई.डी./जी- 2:1]

सी.के. वेदा, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग)

New Delhi, the 5th December, 2005

S.O. 4587.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 10208 : 1982 Specification for diamond core drilling equipment	Amendment No. 2, October 2005	1 November 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MED/G-2 : 1]

C.K. VEDA, Scientist 'F' and Head (Mechanical Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4588.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आईएस 9170 (भाग 1): 2005 सिरारहित दुलाई रोप क्लिप-विशिष्ट भाग 1 सामान्य अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	-	31 अगस्त 2005
2	आईएस 9170 (भाग 3): 2005 सिरारहित दुलाई रोप क्लिप-विशिष्ट : भाग 3 लेशिंग चेन	-	31 अगस्त 2005
3	आईएस 14387:2005 वाल्टस-वायु संवातक-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	-	31 अगस्त 2005
4	आईएस 11710 (भाग 1): 2005 हीरक कोड वेधन के चयन और डिजाइन की रीति संहिता भाग 1 यांत्रिक चालन (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	-	30 सितम्बर 2005
5	आईएस 11710 (भाग 2): 2005 हीरक कोड वेधन के चयन और डिजाइन की रीति संहिता भाग 2 शीर्ष द्रव चालित (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	-	30 सितम्बर 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, ग्वाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एम.ई.डी./जी-2:1]

सी.के. वेदा, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग)

New Delhi, the 5th December. 2005

S.O. 4588.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of the Indian Standards, if any. Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 9170 (Part 1):2005 Endless haulage clips—Specification Part 1 General Requirements (first revision)	-	31 August 2005
2	IS 9170 (Part 1):2005 Endless haulage clips—Specification (Part 3 Lashing chain)	-	31 August 2005
3	IS 14387:2005 Vaults—Air ventilators—Specification (first revision)	-	31 July 2005
4	IS 11710 (Part 1):2005 Selection and design of diamond core drills—Code of Practice Part 1 Mechanical Drive (first revision)	-	30 September 2005
5	IS 11710 (Part 2):2005 Selection and design of diamond core drills—Code of Practice Part 2 Top drive hydraulic (first revision)	-	30 September 2005

Copy of these Standard are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MED/G-2:1]

Dr. C.K. VEDA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Mechanical Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4589— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 3144 : 1992 खनिज उर्ण ताप ऊष्मारोधी सामग्री—परीक्षण पद्धति (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या न. 1, सितम्बर, 2005	30 सितम्बर, 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 27/आई एस-3144]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S. O. 4589.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 3144 : 1992 Mineral Wool Thermal insulating Materials—Method of test (Second Revision)	Amendment No. 1 September, 2005	30 September, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 27/IS-3144]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4590.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया / किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 9235 : 1979 भौतिक विश्लेषण की पद्धति तथा ठोस अपशिष्ट में नमी ज्ञात करना (औद्योगिक ठोस अपशिष्ट को छोड़ कर)	संशोधन संख्या नं. 1, सितम्बर, 2005	30 सितम्बर, 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 32/आई ए- 9235]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S. O. 4590.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 9235 : 1979 Method for Physical analysis and determination of moisture in solid wastes (excluding industrial solid wastes)	Amendment No. 1 September, 2005	30 September, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 32/I-9235]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4591.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 1106 : 1986 आसुत जल के लिए कांच की बोतलों की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन की संख्या 1, नवम्बर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 10/टी-1106]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S. O. 4591.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, Particulars of which given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 1106 : 1986 Specification for distilled water glass bottles (first revision)	Amendment No. 1 November, 2005	30 November, 2005

Copy to these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 10/T 1106]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4592.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 1107 : 1986 वातित जल के लिए क्राउन फिनिश टाइप कांच की बोतलें (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन की संख्या 1 नवम्बर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 10/टी-1107]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S.O. 4592.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (7) of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 1107 : 1986 Specification for aerated water glass bottles crown finish type (first revision)	Amendment No. 1, November, 2005	30 November, 2005

Copy to these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 10/T-1107]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4593.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 1392 : 1999 दूध के लिए कांच की बोतलें (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन की संख्या 1 नवम्बर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 10/टी-1392]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S.O. 4593.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987. the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, Particulars of which given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 1392 : 1999 Glass milk bottles-Specification (fourth revision)	Amendment No. 1, November, 2005	30 November, 2005

Copy to these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 10/T-1392]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4594.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 1662 : 1974 शराब हेतु कांच की बोतलों की संशोधन की संख्या 1, नवम्बर, 2005 विशिष्ट (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)		30 नवम्बर, 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 10/टी-1662]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S.O. 4594.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987. the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, Particulars of which given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 1662 : 1974 Specification for glass liquor bottles (second revision)	Amendment No. 1, November, 2005	30 November, 2005

Copy to these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 10/T-1662]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4595.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया / किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 2091 : 1983 बीयर हेतु कांच की मल्टी-ट्रिप बोतलों की विशिष्टि (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन की संख्या 1, नवम्बर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 10/टी-2091]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S.O. 4595.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards. Particulars of which given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 2091 : 1983 Specification for multi-trip glass beer bottles (second revision)	Amendment No. 1, November, 2005	30 November, 2005

Copy to these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 10/T-2091]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4596.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया / किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 5168 : 1969 दूध पिलाने हेतु कांच की फीडिंग बोतलों की विशिष्टि	संशोधन की संख्या 1, नवम्बर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 10/टी-5168]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S. O. 4596.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (7) of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 5168 : 1969 Specification for glass feeding bottles	Amendment No. 1, November, 2005	30 November, 2005

Copy to these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 10/T-5168]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4597.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया / किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 9780 : 1992 टमाटर केचअप के लिए कांच की बोतलों की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन की संख्या 1, नवम्बर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 10/टी 9780]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S. O. 4597.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (7) of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, Particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 9780 : 1992 Glass bottles for tomato ketchup—Specification. (first revision)	Amendment No. I, November. 2005	30 November, 2005

Copy to these Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 10/T-9780]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4598.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया / किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 11984 : 1986 मुक्त प्रवाही द्रव के लिए कांच की बोतलों की विशिष्टि	संशोधन की संख्या 1, नवम्बर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली- 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 10/आई एस-11984]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S. O. 4598.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, Particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 11984 : 1986 Specification for glass bottles for free flowing liquids	Amendment No. 1, November. 2005	30 November. 2005

Copy to these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 10/IS-11984]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4599.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 11985 : 1987 अचार के लिए कांच के जार की विशिष्टि	संशोधन की संख्या 1, नवम्बर, 2005	30 नवम्बर, 2005

इस संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएचडी 10/आई एस-11985]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2005

S. O. 4599.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, Particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 11985 : 1987 Specification for glass jars for pickles	Amendment No. 1, November, 2005	30 November, 2005

Copy of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

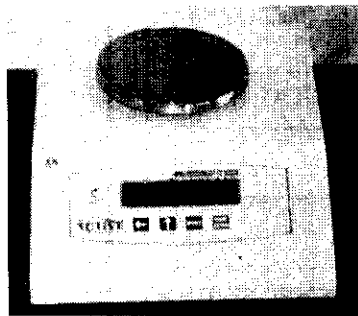
[No. CHD 10/IS-11985]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'E', Director and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर 2005

का.आ. 4600.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स निर्मल इन्डस्ट्रीज, गती सं. 19, रानी बाजार, बीकानेर, राजस्थान द्वारा निर्मित उच्च (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एक्टिव" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/247 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए उसे खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

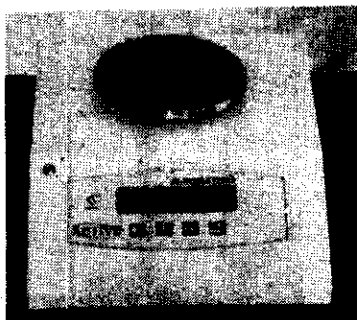
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(243)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2005

S.O. 4600.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ACTIVE" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Nirmal Industries, Gali No. 19, Rani Bazar, Bikaner, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/247:



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply:

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

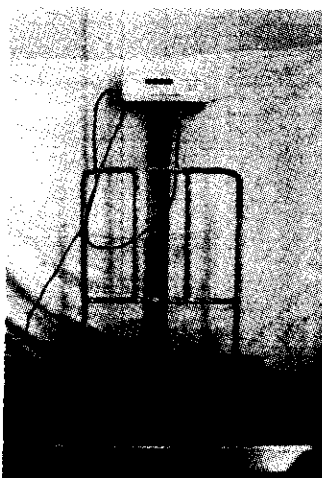
[F. No. WM-21(243)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2005

का.अ. 4601.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स निर्मल इन्डस्ट्रीज, गली सं. 19, रानी बाजार, बीकानेर, राजस्थान द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एक्टिव" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/248 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(243)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2005

S.O. 4601.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AP" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ACTIVE" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Nirmal Industries, Gali No. 19, Rani Bazar, Bikaner, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/248;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

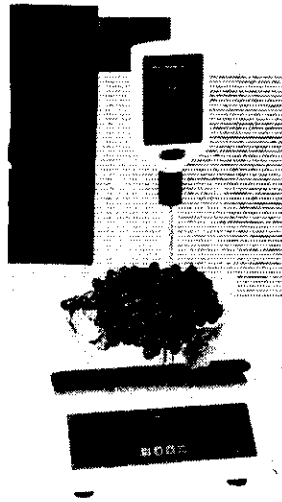
[F. No. WM-21(243)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4602.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैमर्स इकनोमी ग्रुप 7, साईकृपा अपार्टमेंट्स, उत्तम नगर, वाटर टैंक के निकट, मनिनगर, अहमदाबाद-380008, गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एम ए टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मावेल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/586 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार लोड सेल का आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

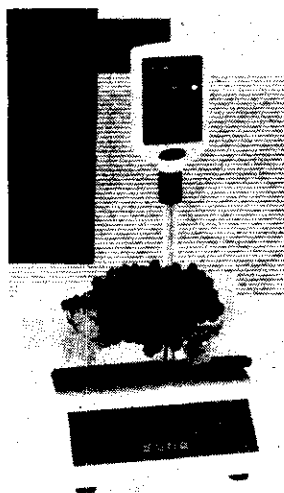
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(316)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4602.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with digital indication of "MAT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "MARVEL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Economy Group, 7, Saikrupa Apartments, Near Uttamnagar Water Tank, Maninagar, Ahmedabad-380 008, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/586;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-Automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 10 kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply:

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

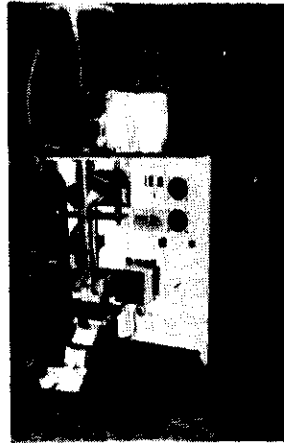
[F. No. WM-21(316)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4603.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स देशमुख इंडस्ट्रीज, भोसले पागारिया काम्पलैक्स (दिलासा पैलेस) आदिनाथ नगर, गव्हने बस्ति भोसारी, 411039 द्वारा विनिर्मित अंकक सूचन सहित स्वतः सूचक स्वचालित (भरण मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डी आई डब्ल्यू एफ" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/220 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अंकक सूचक सहित स्वचालित (भरण मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम सहित 0.5 ग्राम है। यह एक मिनट में अधिकतम में अधिकतम 20 पैकेट भरती है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसका प्रयोग सहज वाले प्रवाह उत्पाद जैसे बिस्कुट, दालें, चिप्स, अनाज, मसाले चायपत्ती, चीनी चावल बीज-मिष्ठान इत्यादि के भरने के लिए किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की भरण मशीनें भी होंगी जो 2 ग्र. से 5 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाली हैं।

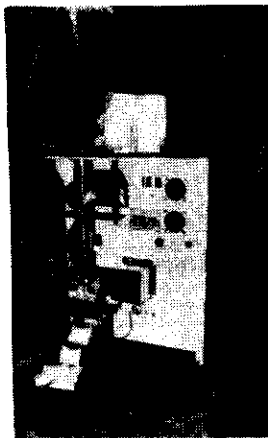
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(46)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4603.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic filling machine with digital indication (herein referred to as the said Model) and with brand name “DI-WF”, manufactured by M/s. Deshmukh Industries Bhosale Pagaria Complex (Dilasa Palace), Adinath Nagar, Gavhane Vasti Bhosari, Pune-411039 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/220;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based automatic filling machine with digital indication of maximum capacity 1kg. The value of smallest measurement division is 0.5g. Its output is 20 fills per minute. It operates on 230V and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. It is used for filling the free flowing products such as biscuits, pluses, chips, grains, spices, tea, sugar, rice, seeds, confectionary etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity range from 2g to 5kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

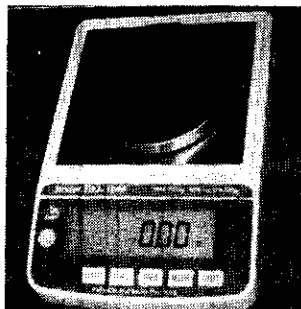
[F. No. WM-21(46)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4604.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तुला डिजीटल (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ए-12, नारायणा इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस-I, नई दिल्ली-110028 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले "टी डी जे" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्विफ्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/953 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रोमैग्नेटिक फोर्स कंपेंसेशन सिद्धान्त पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3100 ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। वेक्यूम फ्लोरोसेन्ट डिस्प्ले (वी एफ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 50,000 और उससे अधिक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

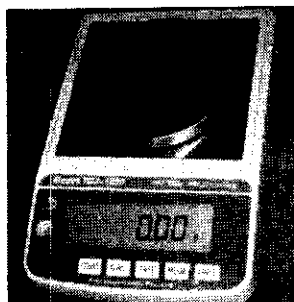
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(331)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4604.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "TDJ" series of special accuracy (accuracy class-I) and with brand name "SWIFT" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Tula Digital (India) Private Limited, A-12, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/953:



The said Model is a electromagnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 3100g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The vacuum fluorescent display (VED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volt, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 and above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

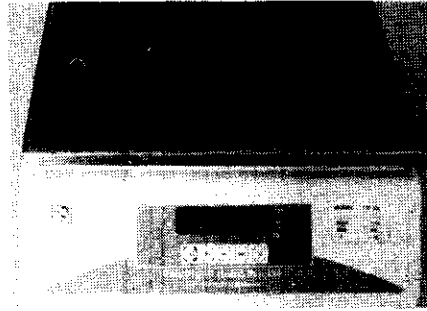
[F. No. WM-21(331)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.भा. 4605.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तुला डिजिटल (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ए-12, नारायणा इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस-1, नई दिल्ली-110028 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “टी डी टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “स्विफ्ट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/419 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक ‘ई’ मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

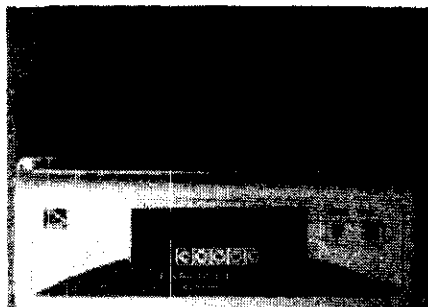
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(331)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4605.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "TDT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SWIFT" (herein referred to as said Model), manufactured by M/s. Tula Digital (India) Private Limited, A-12, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/0920/05/419;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volt, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(331)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4606.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स डिजिटल स्केल, 18, चिरंजीवी काम्पलेक्स, महालक्ष्मी पांच रास्ता के पास, पलाडी, अहमदाबाद-380007 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "डिजिटल" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डिजिटल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/360 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

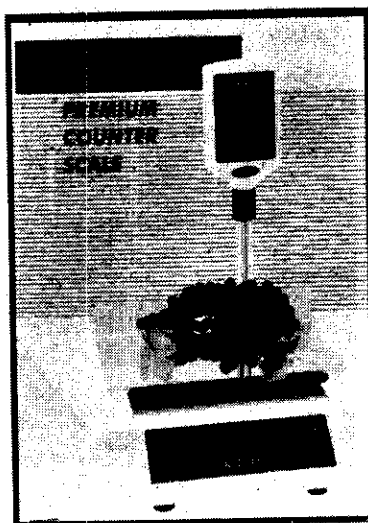
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(69)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4606.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "Digital" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "Digital" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Digital Scale, 18, Chiranjivi Complex, Near Mahalaxmi Panch Rasta, Paladi, Ahmedabad-380 007, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/360;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 22kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

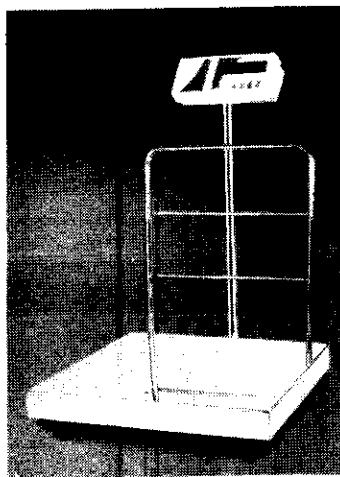
[F. No. WM-21(69)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4607.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स डिजीटल स्केल, 18, चिरंजीवी काम्पलेक्स, महालक्ष्मी पांच रास्ता के पास, पलाडी, अहमदाबाद-380007 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डिजीटल” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डिजीटल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/361 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

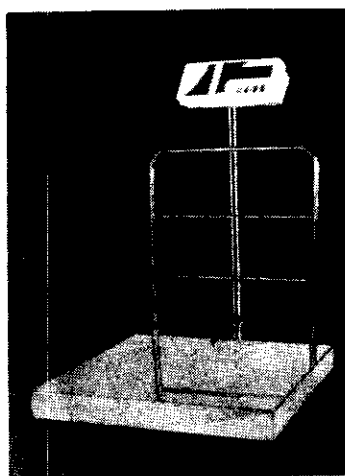
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(69)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4607.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "Digital" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Digital" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Digital Scale, 18, Chiranjivi Complex, Near Mahalaxmi Panch Rasta, Paladi, Ahmedabad-380 007, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/361:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(69)/2003]

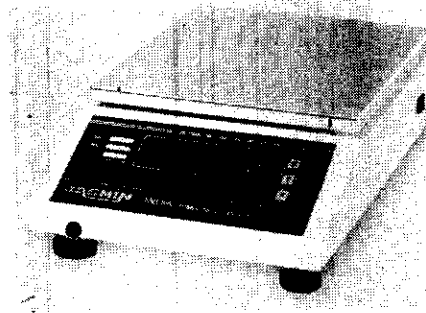
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4608.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जैसमीन इण्डस्ट्रीज, एफ-5, अमी अखण्डानन्द, सी टी एम हाइवे, अमराइवाडी, अहमदाबाद-26 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “जे आई-II-टी 22” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “जैसमीन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/931 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 किलो ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए उसे खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(38)/2002]

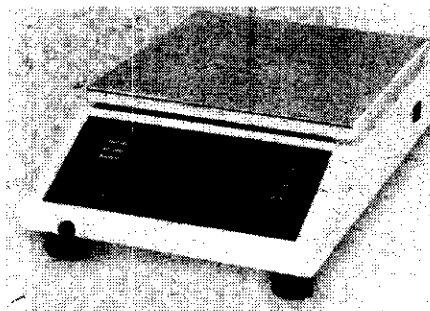
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4608.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic Weighing Instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "JI-II-T22" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "JASMIN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Jasmin Industries, F-5, Ami Akhandanand, CTM Highway, Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad-26 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/931;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 22kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50mg with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , K being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

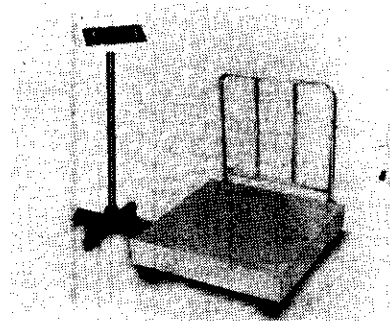
[F. No. WM-21(38)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4609.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जैसमीन इण्डस्ट्रीज, एफ-5, अमी अखण्डानन्द, सी टी एम हाइवे, अमराइवाडी, अहमदाबाद-26 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "जे आई-II-पी 550" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "जैसमीन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/932 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 550 किलो ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 किलो ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 50 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्पन्नक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए उसे खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम से अधिक और 1000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

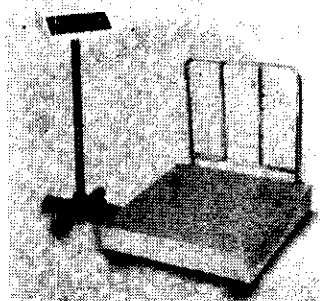
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(38)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4609.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of series "JI-II-P 550" of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "JASMIN" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Jasmin Industries, F-5, Ami Akhandanand, CTM Highway, Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad-26 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/932;



The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 550kg and minimum capacity of 2.5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging above 50kg. to 1000kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(38)/2002]

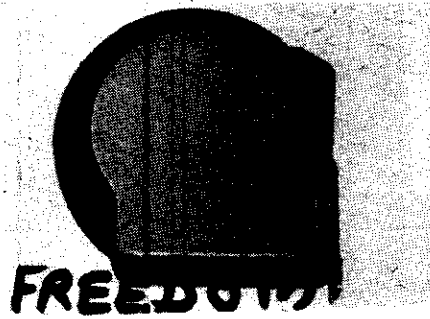
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4610.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिवा मेटल टैक लिमिटेड, त्रिलोकपुर रोड, खेड़ी गांव, कला अम्ब, जिला सिरमौर, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित प्लास्टिक माप फीते के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फ्रीडम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/850 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल प्लास्टिक का माप फीता है। इसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 30 मीटर और सबसे छोटी इकाई 1 मि. मि. और यथार्थता वर्ग-III है। फीते की चौड़ाई 15.05 मि.मी., मोटाई 0.35 मि.मी. और अंशांकन की मोटाई 1 मि. मी. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के माप उपकरण भी शामिल होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 0.5 मी., 1 मी., 1.5 मी., 2 मी., 3 मी., 4 मी. या 5 मी. के गुणजों में होगी।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(171)/2004]

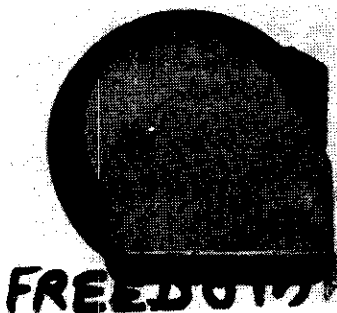
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4610.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Plastic Tape Measure of brand name "FREEDOM" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Shiva Metaltech Ltd. Trilokpur Road, Village Kheri, Kala Amb, District Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/850;

The said model is a Plastic Tape Measures of maximum length 30m and smallest division 1cm and of accuracy class-III. The width of the tape is 15.05mm, thickness is 0.35mm and the thickness of graduation is 1mm.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the measuring instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum length of 0.5m, 1m, 1.5m, 2m, 3m, 4m, 5m or multiples of 5m manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(171)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

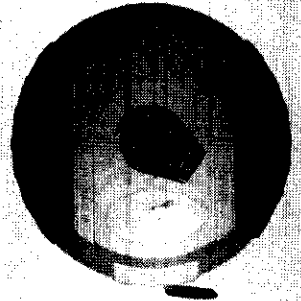
नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4611.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिवा मेटल टैक लिमिटेड, त्रिलोकपुर रोड, खेड़ी गांव, काला अम्ब, जिला सिरमौर, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित स्टील माप फीते के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फ्रीडम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/849 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्टील माप फीता है। इसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 100 मीटर और सबसे छोटी इकाई 1 मि. मि. और यथार्थता वर्ग-III है। फीते की चौड़ाई 13 मि.मि. मोटाई 0.23 मि.मी. अंशांकन की मोटाई 0.40 मि. मी. है।

FREEDOM



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के माप उपकरण भी शामिल होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 0.5 मी. 1 मी., 1.5 मी., 2 मी., 3 मी., 4 मी., 5 मी. या 5 के गुणजों में होगी।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(171)/2004]

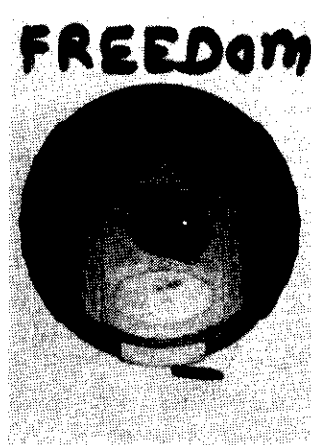
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4611.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Steel Tape Measure of brand name "FREEDOM" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Shiva Metaltech Ltd, Trilokpur Road, Village Kheri, Kala Amb, District Sirmour, Himanchal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/849;

The said model is a Steel Tape Measures of maximum length 100m and smallest division 1mm and of accuracy class-III. The width of the tape is 13mm, thickness is 0.23 mm and the thickness of graduation is 0.40 mm.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the measuring instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum length of 0.5m, 1m, 1.5m, 2m, 3m, 4m, 5m or multiples of 5m manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(171)/2004]

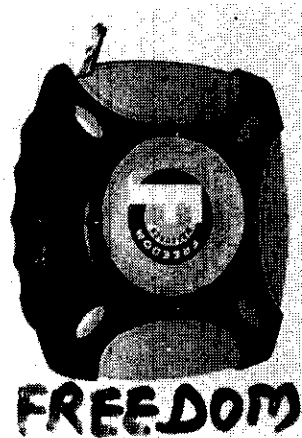
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4612.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैमर्स शिवा मेटल टैक लिमिटेड, त्रिलोकपुर रोड, खेड़ी गांव, काला अम्ब, जिला सिरमौर, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित स्टील माप फीते के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “फ्रीडम” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/848 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्टील माप फीता है। इसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 50 मीटर और सबसे छोटी इकाई 2 मि. मि. और यथार्थता वर्ग-III है। फीते की चौड़ाई 14.62 मि. मि. मोटाई 0.47 मि. मी, अंशांकन की मोटाई 1 मि. मी. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के माप उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 0.5 मी., 1 मी., 1.5 मी., 2 मी., 3 मी., 4 मी., 5 मी. या 5 के गुणजों में होगी।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(171)/2004]

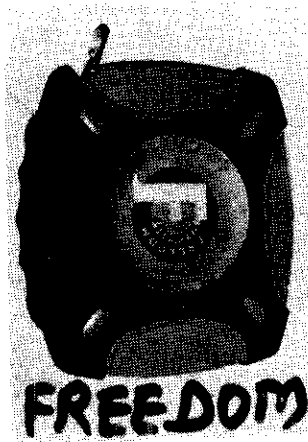
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4612.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Steel Tape Measure of brand name "FREEDOM" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Shiva Metaltech Ltd., Trilok Pur Road, Village Kheri, Kala Amb, Distrist Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/848;

The said model is a Steel Tape Measures of maximum length 50m. and smallest division 2mm. and of accuracy class-III. The width of the tape is 14.62mm. thickness is 0.47mm. and the thickness of graduation is 1 mm.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the measuring instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum length of 0.5m, 1m, 1.5m, 2m, 3m, 4m, 5m, or multiples of 5m, manufactured by the same manucafturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(171)/2004]

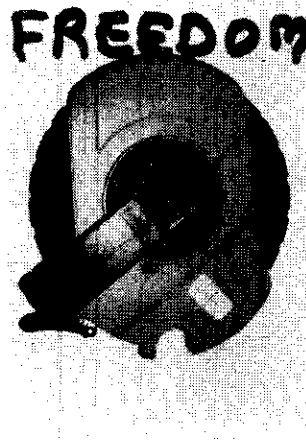
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.अ. 4613 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिवा मेटल टैक लिमिटेड, त्रिलोकपुर रोड, खेड़ी गांव, कला अम्ब, जिला सिरमौर, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित स्टील माप फीते के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फ्रीडम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/847 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्टील माप फीता है। इसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 15 मीटर और सबसे छोटी इकाई 1 मि. मि. और यथार्थता वर्ग-III है। फीते की चौड़ाई 24.8 मि. मि. मोटाई 0.17 मि.मी. और वेडिंग प्वाइंट 200 सें. मी. है। अंशांकन की मोटाई 0.35 मि. मी. है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए उसे खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिसमें उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के माप उपकरण होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 0.5 मी. 1 मी., 1.5 मी., 2 मी., 3 मी., 4 मी., या 5 मी. या 5 के गुणजों में होगी।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(171)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4613.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Steel Tape Measure of brand name "FREEDOM" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Shiva Metaltech Ltd., Trilok Pur Road, Village Kheri, Kala Amb, District Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/847;

The said Model is a Steel Tape Measures of maximum length 15m and smallest division 1mm and accuracy class-III. The width of the tape is 24.8 mm, thickness is 0.17 mm and the bending point is 200 cm. The thickness of graduation is 0.35 mm.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the measuring instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum length of 0.5m, 1m, 1.5m, 2m, 3m, 4m, 5m or multiples of 5m manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(171)/2004]

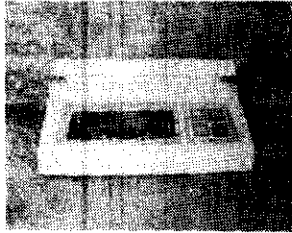
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4614.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कैस वेईंग इण्डिया प्राईवेट लि., 568, उद्योग विहार, फेस-V, गुडगांव, हरियाणा-122016 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस डब्ल्यू-एल आर" आर श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कैस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/928 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्राम से 50 मि. ग्राम के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(175)/2005]

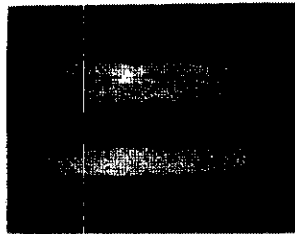
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4614.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication "SW-LR" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "CAS" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Cas Weighing India Private Limited, 568, Udhog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurgaon, Haryana-122 016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/928;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(175)/2005]

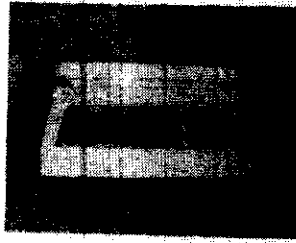
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4615.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कैस वेईंग इण्डिया प्राईवेट लि., 568, उद्योग विहार, फेस-V, गुडगांव, हरियाणा-122016 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एस डब्ल्यू-एल आर' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "कैस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/929 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(175)/2005]

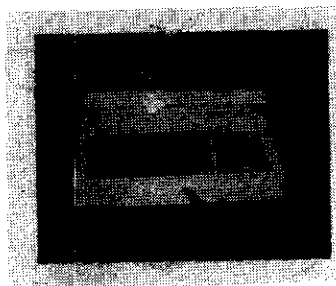
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4615.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SW-LR" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "CAS" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Cas Weighing India Private Limited, 568, Udhog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurgaon, Haryana-122016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/929.

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , K being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(175)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4616.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कैस वेईंग इण्डिया प्राईवेट लि., 568, उद्योग विहार, फेस-V, गुड़गांव, हरियाणा-122016 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'सी पी एस' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित स्वसूचक, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (पेल्लेट वेईंग मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "कैस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/930 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 किलो ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(175)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4616.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Pallet Weighing Machine) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CPS" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "CAS" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Cas Weighing India Private Limited, 568, Udhog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurgaon, Haryana-122016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/930;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 2000kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 or 5×10^4 , K being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

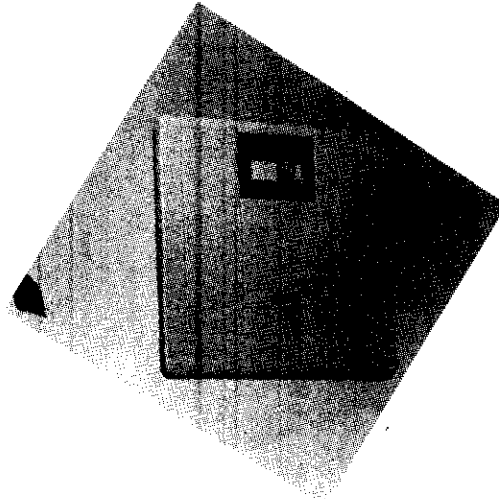
[F. No. WM-21(175)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4617.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हार्दिक मेडी टेक, 25/5, इन्दिरा विकास कालोनी (निरंकारी स्कूल के सामने) दिल्ली-110009 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "प्रेस्टीज 150" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "प्रेस्टीज" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/904 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 12-24 वोल्ट डी सी पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 कि. ग्रा. से 200 कि. ग्रा. तक सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

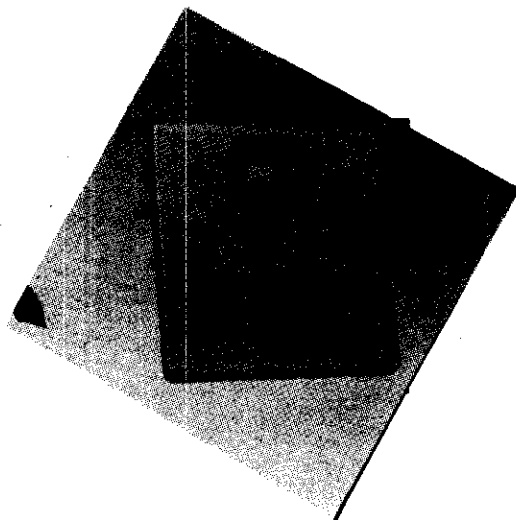
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(239)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4617.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with digital indication of "Prestige-150" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Prestige" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hardik Medi Tech, 25/5, Indira Vikas Colony, (Opp. Nirankari School), Delhi-110009 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/2009/05/904;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 150kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 12-24 Volt DC.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range 100kg. to 200kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approval model has been manufactured.

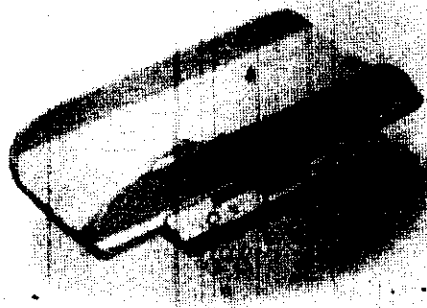
[F. No. WM-21(239)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4618.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हार्दिक मेडी टेक, 25/5, इन्दिरा विकास कालोनी (निरंकारी स्कूल के सामने) दिल्ली-110009 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "प्रेस्टीज 20" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित शिशु तोलन उपकरण/मशीन (शिशु तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "प्रेस्टीज" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/903 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (शिशु तोलन मशीन) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है। न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 12-24 वोल्ट डी सी पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करता है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिम्मे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

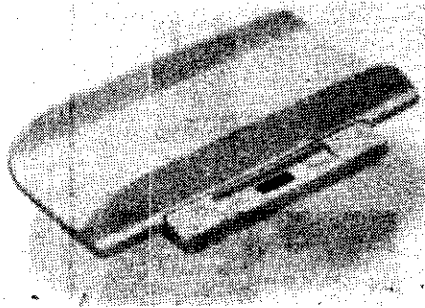
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(239)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4618.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with digital indication of "Prestige-20" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Prestige" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Hardik Medi Tech, 25/5, Indira Vikas Colony, (Opp. Nirankari School), Delhi-110009 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/903;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 20kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 12-24 Volt DC.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of Similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

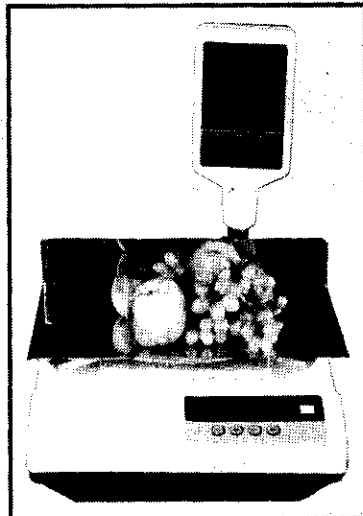
[F. No. WM-21(239)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4619.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पल्स डिजिटैक (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लॉट सं. 2421/ए, रोड सं. 2, यू-6, अरीहन्त काम्पलैक्स, जी आई डी सी, सचिन, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "पीयूटी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "पल्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/556 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

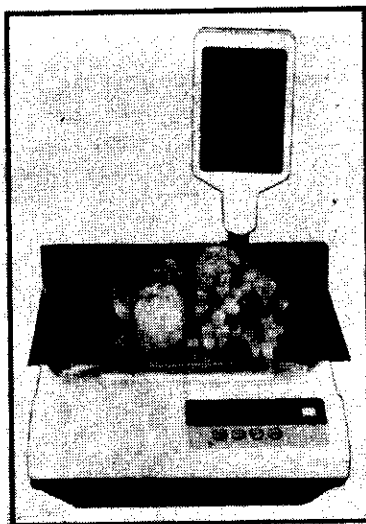
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (08)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4619.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "PUT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) and with brand name "PULSE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Pulse Digitech (India) Private Limited, Plot No. 2421/A, Road No. 2, U-6, Arihant Complex, G.I.D.C., Sachin, Surat (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/556:



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 12kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacture in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

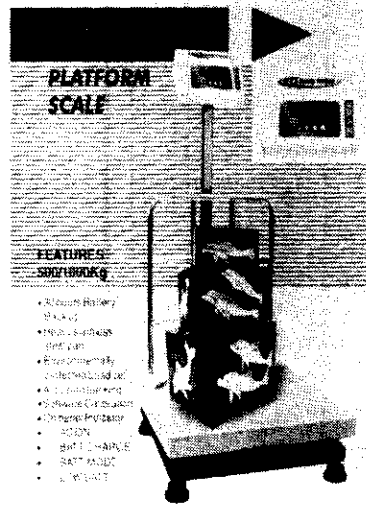
[F. No. WM-21 (08)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4620.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पल्स डिजिटैक (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लॉट सं. 2421/ए, रोड सं. 2, यू-6, अरिहन्त काम्पलैक्स, जी आई डी सी, सचिन, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “पीयूपी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “पल्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/557 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिसमें अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 1,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक 1,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(08)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4620.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PUP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "PULSE" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Pulse Digitech (India) Private Limited, Plot No. 2421/A, Road No.2, U-6, Arihant Complex, G.I.D.C., Sachin, Surat (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/557.



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 1,000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(08)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4621.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स प्रिन्स इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम, रेलवे स्टेशन जंक्शन, अलूवा रोड, अंगामलि, जिला एरनाकुलम, केरल-683572 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "पी.ई.एस.-जे.पी." शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "प्रिन्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/799 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट ए सी, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

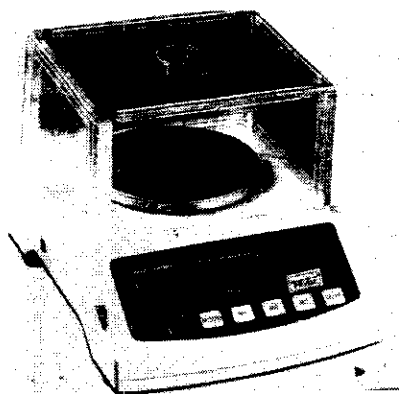
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(198)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4621.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the modal of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of series "PES-JP" of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "PRISM" manufactured by M/s Prism Electronic System, Rly. Stn. Jn., Aluva Road, Angamaly, Ernakulam Distt., Kerala-683572 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/799;



The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(198)/2005]

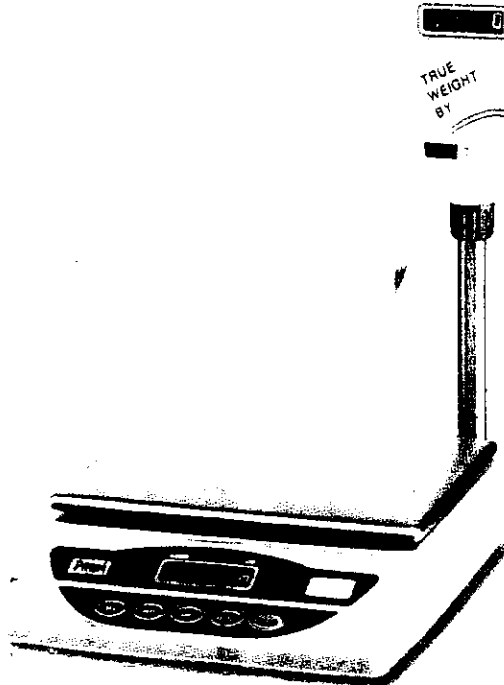
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4622.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स प्रिज्म इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम, रेलवे स्टेशन जंक्शन, अलूवा रोड, अंगामलि, जिला एरनाकुलम, केरल-683572 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी.ई.एस.-टी.पी." शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "प्रिज्म" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/800 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट ए सी, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा., तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(198)/2005]

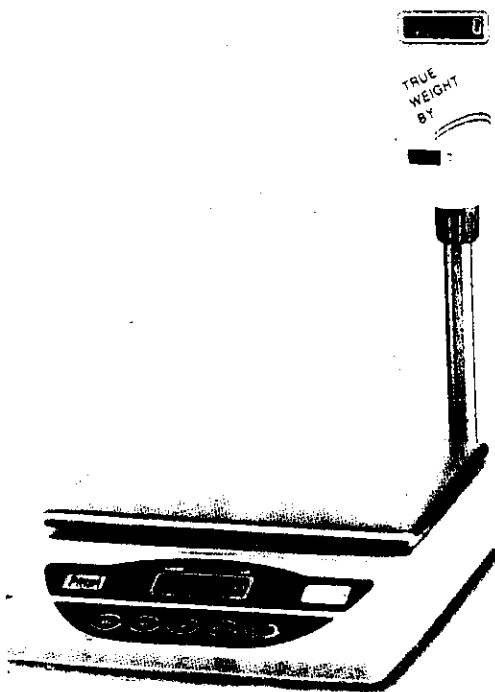
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4622.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of series "PES-TP" of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "PRISM" manufactured by M/s Prism Electronic System, Rly. Stn. Jn., Aluva Road, Angamaly, Ernakulam Distt., Kerala -683572 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/800;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , K being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(198)/2005]

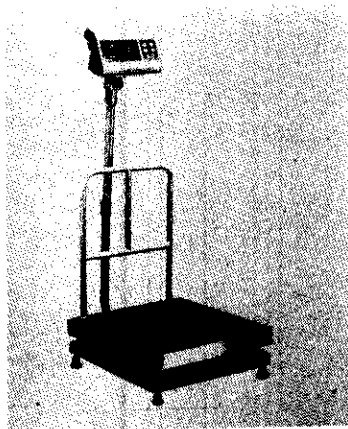
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4623.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रिज्म इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम, रेलवे स्टेशन जंक्शन, अलूवा रोड, अंगामलि, जिला एरनाकुलम, केरल 683572 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले पी. ई. एस.-पी. टी. श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसका ब्रांड का नाम प्रिज्म है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/2005/801 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धरित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(198)/2005]

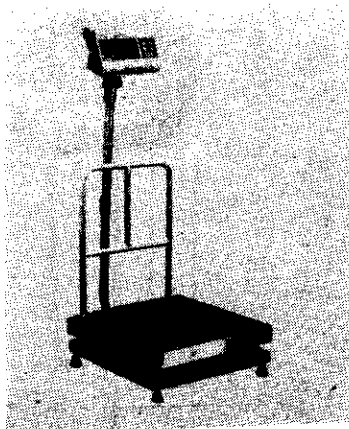
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4623.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of series 'PES-PT' of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "PRISM" manufactured by M/s. Prism Electronic System, Rly. Stn. Jn., Aluva Road, Angamaly, Ernakulam Dist., Kerala -683572 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/801.

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 k. g. and minimum capacity of 40 k. g. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50 k. g. and up to 5,000 k. g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(198)/2005]

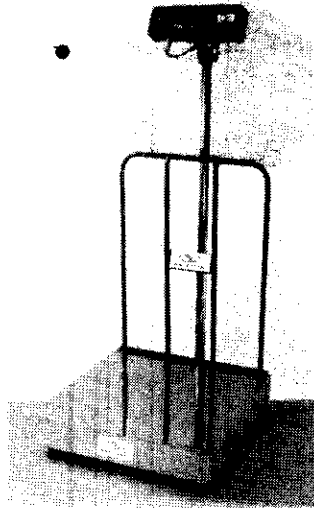
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4624.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नमन इम्पेक्स, साहकर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, यूनिट नं. 116, प्लॉट सं. 165-166, नवें ग्राम, वसाई रोड (पूर्वी), जिला थाने-401105, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस ए पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सालेचा" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/05/769 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(202)/2004]

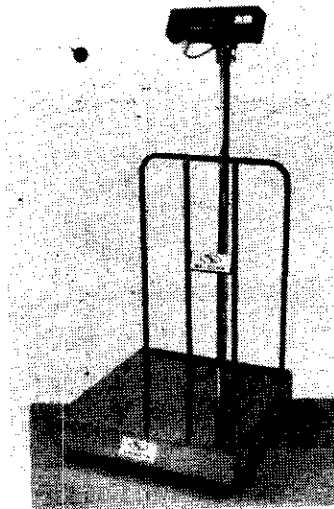
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4624.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and brand Name "SALECHA" and series "SAP" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Naman Impex, Sahakar Indl. Estate, Unit No 116, Plot No 165-166, Vill : Navaghar, Vasai Rd. East, Dist Thane- 401105, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/769;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(202)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4625.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नमन इम्पेक्स, साहकर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, यूनिट नं. 118, प्लॉट सं. 165-166, नव ग्राम, वसाई रोड (पूर्वी), जिला थाने-401105, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस. एच. पी." श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सालेचा" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/05/770 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अनंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(202)/2004]

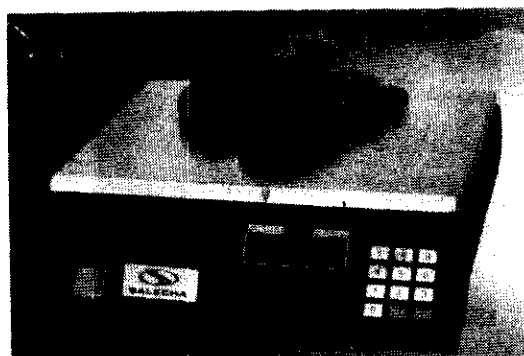
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4625.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and brand "SALECHA" and series "SAT" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Naman Impex. Sahakar Indl. Estate, Unit No. 116, Plot No. 165-166, Vill : Navaghar, Vasai Rd. East, Distt. Thane-401105, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/770;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(202)/2004]

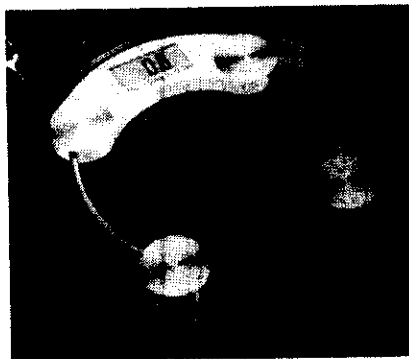
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4626.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नमन इम्पेक्स साहकर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, यूनिट नं० 118, प्लॉट सं० 165-166, नव ग्राम वसाई रोड (पूर्वी), जिला थाने-401105 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस ए बी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (गुसलखाना स्केल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सालेचा" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/05/771 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) कि एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 20 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 1,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(202)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005.

S.O. 4626.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Bathroom Scale Type) with digital indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and brand "SALECHA" and series "SAB" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Naman Impex, Sahakar Indl. Estate, Unit No. 116, Plot No. 165-166, Vill : Navaghar, Vasai Rd. East, Dist. Thane-401105, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/771:

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity upto 200kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,000 for 'e' value of 20g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured

[F. No. WM-21(202)/2004]

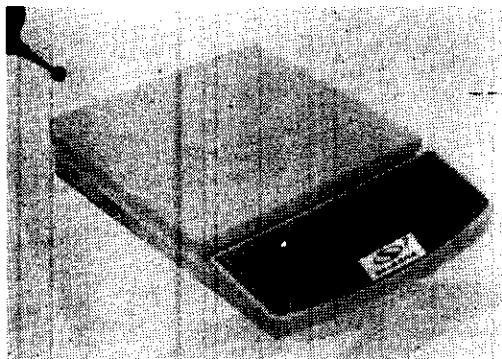
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.भा. 4627.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नमन इम्पेक्स साहकर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट यूनिट नं० 118, प्लॉट सं० 165-166, नव ग्राम बसाई रोड (पूर्वी), जिला थाने-401105 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस ए जे" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सालेचा" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/768 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टारपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(202)/2004]

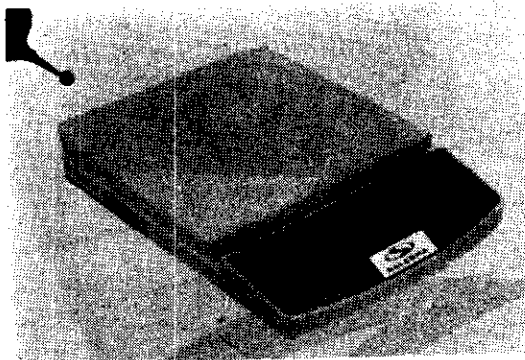
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4627.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and brand "SALECHA" and series "SAJ" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Naman Impex, Sahakar Indl. Estate, Unit No. 116, Plot No. 165-166, Vill : Navaghar, Vasai Rd. East, Dist. Thane-401105, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/768;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(202)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4628.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रॉकविन फ्लोमीटर इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बी-24, साइट-IV साहिबाबाद इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जिला गाजियाबाद-201010, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा निर्मित "टी आर जेड-03" शृंखला के कस्टडी ट्रांसफर के लिए (टरबाइन फ्लो मीटर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "रॉकविन फ्लो मीटर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/2005/927 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (उक्त आकृति देखें) एक टरबाइन फ्लोमीटर है जिसमें एक रोटर एसेम्बली हाउसिंग बॉडी और इन्डेक्स हैड है। गैस का प्रवाह संकरा है ताकि रोटरी जिसका कोणीय वेग गैस वेग के औसत प्रवाह अनुरूप है जिससे गैस के प्रवाह को सूचित रेंज में रखा जा सके। रोटरी के रोटरी संचलन को संसूचित कुल प्रवाह के लिए एक मैग्नेटिक कप्लिंग के माध्यम से रोलर इन्डेक्स में ट्रांसमिट किया जाता है। यह टेस्ट ओ आई एम एल आर 32 में "रोटरी पिस्टन गैस मीटर और टरबाइन गैस मीटर" के लिए विहित सामान्य मानदण्डों के अनुसार किया जाता है। तकनीकी ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

टाइप-टरबाइन फ्लो मीटर

मॉडल नं. - टी आर जेड 03

आकार - 6" एन बी

यथार्थता - $\pm 0.5\%$

सामान्य प्रवाह रेंज - 80 - 1600³ मी/घंटा

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी डिजाइन यथार्थता तथा सामग्री से विनिर्मित 2", 3", 4", 8", 10" और 12" के टरबाइन फ्लो मीटर भी शामिल होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(367)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4628.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the Turbine Flow Meter of series 'TRZ-03' and brand name 'Rockwin Flow Meter' for custody transfer, manufactured by M/s. Rockwin Flow Meter India Private Limited, B-24, Site-IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, District-Ghaziabad-201010, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/927;



The said model (see the figure given below) is a turbine flow meter which consists of a rotor assembly, housing body and index head. The gas flow is narrowed to a definite cross section rotating the rotor whose angular velocity is proportional to the mean velocity of the gas flow within the range indicated. The rotatory movement of the rotor is transmitted to a roller index by means of a magnetic coupling for indication of total flow. The test was conducted as per the general norms laid down in the OIML R 32 for "Rotatory Piston gas meters and Turbine gas meter" and OIML R 6 for "General Provision for gas volume meters". The technical details as follows :—

Type-Turbine Flow Meter
Model No. - TRZ 03
Size-6" NB
Accuracy- $\pm 0.5\%$
Nominal Flow range- 80-1600m³/hr

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

This certificate of model approval also covers sizes of 2", 3", 4", 8", 10" & 12" turbine flow Meter manufactured with same design, accuracy and with the same material.

[F. No. WM-21(367)/2004]

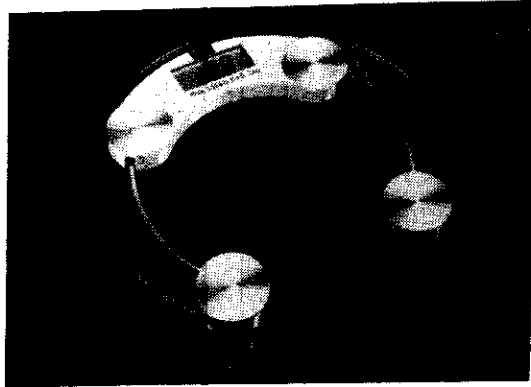
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4629.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अम, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सैन्शूई इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, खसरा नं. 579, प्लॉट नं. 130, सेक्टर 1, पहली मंजिल, हिमफेड इन्डस्ट्रीज के सामने, परवानू-173220 (हिमाचल प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग—III) वाले “सैन्शूई-04” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मानव भार मापने वाला तोल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सैन्शूई” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/2005/905 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टांपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 200 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(207)/2004]

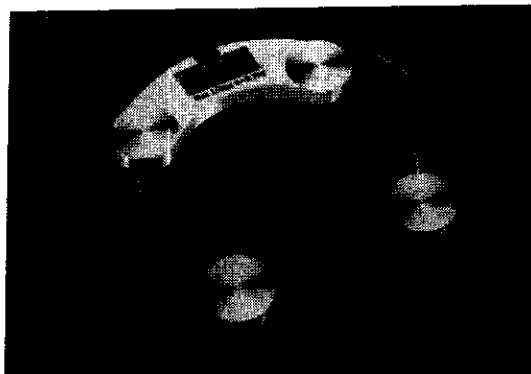
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4629.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication (Person weighing scale) of "Sansui-04" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SANSUI" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sansui Electronics, Khasra No. 579, Plot No. 130, Sector 1, 1st Floor, Opp. Himfed Industries, Parwanoo-173220 (H.P.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/905:

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg to 200kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(207)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4630.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए एक्स जोन डिजि-वे, 11 कृष्ण कुंज पार्क सोसायटी, कतवादा रोड, नई नरोदा, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ए एक्स जोन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/764 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(96)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4630.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and brand name "AX-ZONE" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Ax-Zone Digi-Weigh, II, Krishna Kunj Park Society, Kathwada Road, New Naroda, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/764;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(96)/2004]

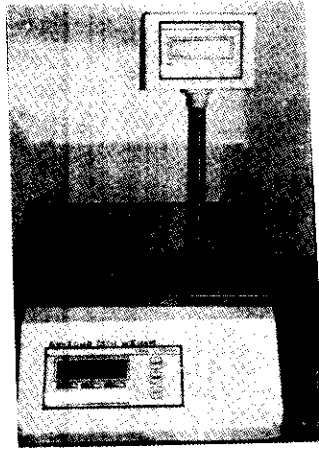
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4631.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए एक्स जोन डिजि-वे, 11 कृष्ण कुंज पार्क सोसायटी, कतवादा रोड, नई नरोदा, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ए एक्स-जोन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/763 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(96)/2004]

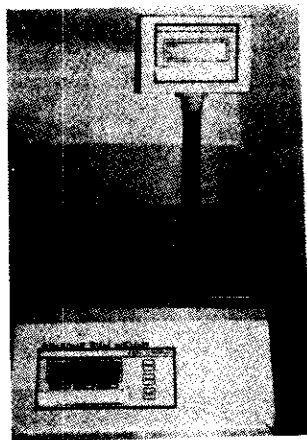
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4631.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and brand name "AX-ZONE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. AX-Zone Digi-Weigh, 11, Krishna Kunj Park Society, Kathwada Road, New Naroda, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/763;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 22 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply:



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(96)/2004]

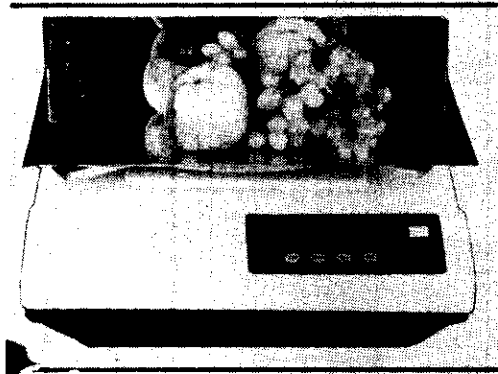
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4632.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इक्विटी वेइंग सिस्टम, प्लॉट नं. एन-4/बी, प्रथम तल, कामा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, वालभट रोड, जापान इंडस्ट्रीज के पीछे, गोरेगांव (पूर्व), मुंबई-400063 द्वारा विनिर्मित डब्ल्यू यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ई जे टी-15” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “इक्विटी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/952 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री, से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यापालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(77)/2002]

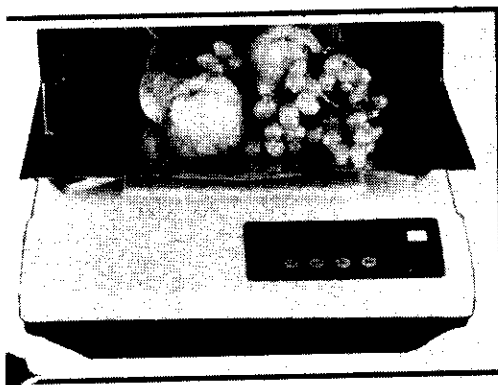
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4632.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "EJT-15" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "EQUITY" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Equity Weighing Systems, Plot No. N-4/B, 1st Floor, Cama Industrial Estate, Walbhat Road, Opp. Japan Industries, Goregaon (E), Mumbai-400 063 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/952;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply:



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of up to 100kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , being the a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(77)/2002]

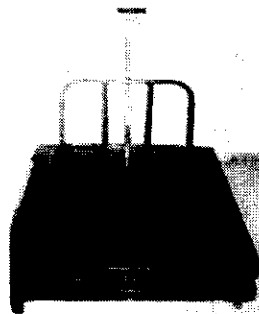
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4633.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ऐनीवे इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, एफ 87, ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-110020 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए डब्ल्यू पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “ऐनीवे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/662 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए उसे खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वेसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

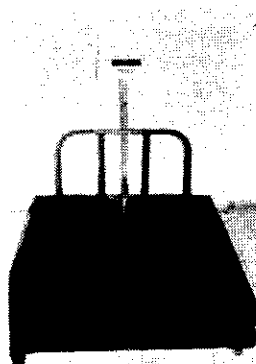
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(120)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4633.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "AWP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Anniweigh" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Anniweigh India Private Limited, F-87, Okhala Industrial Estate, New Delhi-110020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/662;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

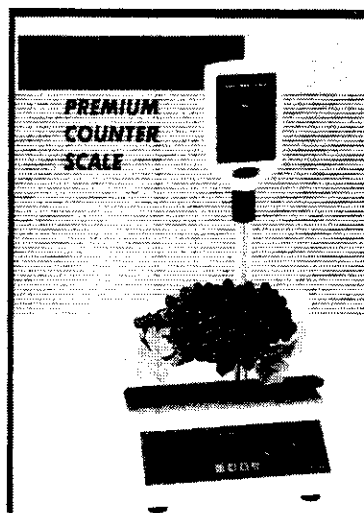
[F. No. WM-21(120)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4634.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ब्लू बर्ड इंटरनेशनल, 35, देश सेवा इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट केमीकल के सामने, ओधव, अहमदाबाद द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "बी बी टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ब्लू बर्ड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/783 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृत गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

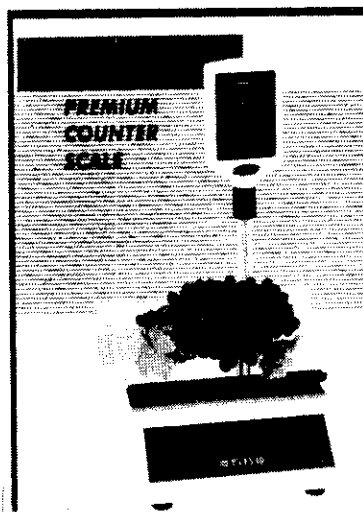
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(31)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4634.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "BBT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "Blue Bird" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Blue Bird International, 35, Desh Seva Ind. Estate, Opposite Jay Chemical, Odhav, Ahmedabad-382 415 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/783;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(31)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4635.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ब्लू बर्ड इंटरनेशनल, 35 देश सेवा इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट केमिकल के सामने, ओधव, अहमदाबाद द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "बी बी पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ब्लू बर्ड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/784 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

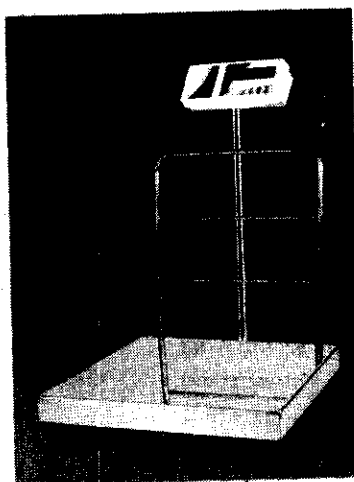
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(31)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S.O. 4635.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "BBP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Blue Bird" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Blue Bird International, 35, Desh Seva Ind. Estate, Opposite Jay Chemical, Odhav, Ahmedabad-382 415 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/784;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(31)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4636.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1412(अ) तारीख 24-12-2004 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दहेज-हजोरा-उरान एवं स्पर पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 31-05-2005 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उस में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, पाइपलाइनें बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हैक्ट. में)
1	2	3	4	5
रायगड	अलिबाग	भाकरवाड	13बी/1 पै	(00-02-00)
			13/बी/2 पै	
			13/ए पै	(00-26-00)

1	2	3	4	5
रायगड	अलिबाग	भाकरवाड- जारी	2 पै	00-35-00
			3/1 पै	00-17-00
			3/3 पै	00-11-00
			3/4 पै	00-01-00
			5/4 पै	00-09-00
			5/5 पै	00-07-00
			5/1B पै	00-27-00
			5/3 पै	00-01-00
			5/2 पै	00-01-00
			5/6 पै	00-06-00
			6/4A पै	00-20-00
			6/6 पै	00-12-00
			6/1 पै	00-01-00
		वालवडे	8/2 पै	00-24-00
			8/5 पै	00-01-00
			9/3 पै	00-08-00
			9/4 पै	00-15-00
			9/1/2 पै	00-09-00
			11/1 पै	00-02-00
			10/4 पै	00-05-00
			10/2 पै	00-45-00
			10/3 पै	00-01-00
			10/1 पै	00-05-00
			14/4 पै	00-04-00
			14/3 पै	00-07-60
			14/1 पै	00-06-00
			14/2 पै	00-18-00
			13/4+2 पै	00-20-00
			13/3+1 पै	00-28-60
		दहेनकरी	15/2 पै	00-12-00
			14 पै	00-07-00
			15/3 पै	00-11-00
			15/4 पै	00-15-00
			15/5 पै	00-05-00
		शहाबाज	सरकारी जमीन	00-54-00
			722 पै	00-01-00
			724 पै	00-35-00
			729 पै	00-14-00
			707	00-05-00
			733	00-19-00
			737	00-39-00
			738	00-02-00
			781	00-07-00
			780	00-16-00
			822	00-10-00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
रायगढ़	अलिबाग	शहाबाज	779	0-07-00	रायगढ़	अलिबाग	कोलघर	22 पै	00-25-00
			823	00-27-00				सरकारी जमीन	00-19-00
			821	00-1-00				33/1/1 पै	01-76-00
			837	00-17-00					
			849	00-29-00			बेलोशी	सरकारी जमीन	00-23-00
			838	00-03-00				[फा. सं. एल-14014/23/05-जी.पी.]	
			850/2 पै	00-17-00				एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव	
			848	00-07-00					
			855	00-21-00					
			854	00-12-00					
			856	00-11-00					
			857	00-01-00					
			860B पै	00-07-00					
			863	00-08-00					
			861 पै	00-08-00					
			862	00-09-00					
			887	00-01-00					
			886	00-21-00					
			882	00-09-00					
			885	00-22-00					
			893	00-09-00					
			895/2 पै	00-14-00					
			896	00-20-00					
			897	00-01-00					
			899	00-17-00					
			900	00-27-00					
			901	00-22-00					
			902	00-30-00					
			906	00-56-00					
			907	00-01-00					
			912	00-01-00					
			914	00-20-00					
			913	00-13-00					
			915	00-02-00					
			916	00-20-00					
		कालवडखार	3 पै	00-15-00					
			2 पै	00-10-00					
			262 पै	00-01-00					
			1 पै	00-15-00					
			261 पै	00-01-00					
			251 पै	00-11-00					
			232 पै	00-09-00					

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2005

S.O. 4636.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S. O. 1412 (E) dated 24-12-2004 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran and its spur pipelines in the State of Maharashtra by the GAIL (India) Limited:

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 31-5-2005:

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority:

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to the Central Government:

And whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline:

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of the publication of the declaration, in the GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE					1	2	3	4	5				
District	Taluka	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (In Hect.)	Raigad	Ali-baug	Shahabaz	733	00-19-00				
1	2	3	4	5				737	00-39-00				
Raigad	Alibaug	Bhakarvad	13B/1P	}	00-02-00			738	00-02-00				
			13/B/2P					781	00-07-00				
			13/AP			00-26-00			780	00-16-00			
			2P			00-35-00			822	00-10-00			
			3/1P			00-17-00			779	0-07-00			
			3/3P			00-11-00			823	00-27-00			
			3/4 P			00-01-00			821	00-01-00			
			5/4 P			00-09-00			837	00-17-00			
			5/5 P			00-07-00			849	00-29-00			
			5/1BP			00-27-00			838	00-03-00			
			5/3 P			00-01-00			850/2P	00-17-00			
			5/2 P			00-01-00			848	00-07-00			
			5/6 P			00-06-00			855	00-21-00			
			6/4 A P			00-20-00			854	00-12-00			
			6/6 P			00-12-00			856	00-11-00			
			6/1P			00-01-00			857	00-01-00			
			Raigad			Alibaug	Valvade	8/2 P	00-24-00			860BP	00-07-00
								8/5 P	00-01-00			863 P	00-08-00
								9/3 P	00-08-00			861 P	00-08-00
								9/4 P	00-15-00			862	00-09-00
9/1/2 P	00-09-00				887			00-01-00					
11/1 P	00-02-00				886			00-21-00					
10/4 P	00-05-00				882			00-09-00					
10/2 P	00-45-00				885			00-22-00					
10/3 P	00-01-00				893			00-09-00					
10/1 P	00-05-00				895/2 P			00-14-00					
14/4 P	00-04-00				896			00-20-00					
14/3 P	00-07-60				897			00-01-00					
14/1 P	00-06-00				899			00-17-00					
14/2 P	00-18-00				900			00-27-00					
13/4+2 P	00-20-00				901			00-22-00					
13/3+1P	00-28-60				902			00-30-00					
Dahenkoni	15/2 P	00-12-00						906	00-56-00				
	14 P	00-07-00						907	00-01-00				
	15/3 P	00-11-00						912	00-01-00				
	15/4 P	00-15-00						914	00-20-00				
	15/5 P	00-05-00			913	00-13-00							
	Shahabaz	Govt. Land	00-54-00			915	00-02-00						
		722 P	00-01-00			916	00-20-00						
		724 P	00-35-00			3 P	00-15-00						
729 P		00-14-00			2 P	00-10-00							

[F. No. L-14014/23/05-G.P.]
S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4637.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 692(अ) तारीख 14-06-2004 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दहेज-हजीरा-उरान एवं स्पर पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 04-04-2005 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अननुहात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला तहसील गाँव सर्वे नं. आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्ट. में)

1	2	3	4	5
रायगढ़	पनवेल	भोकरपाडा	53 है	00-42-00
			51 है	00-03-00
		बोरले	109 है	00-36-00
			111 है	00-31-00
			112 है	00-13-00
		मोहोपे	72 है	00-01-00

1	2	3	4	5
रायगढ़	पनवेल	मोहोपे	69/1 है	00-06-00
			69/2 है	00-55-00
			68 है	00-08-00
		पोयंजे	181	00-02-00
			180	00-15-00
			178	00-57-00
			141/1 है	00-03-00
			173	00-08-00
			136/3 है	00-16-00
			136/4 है	00-03-00
			136/5 है	00-15-00
			131/6 है	00-23-00
			131/7 है	00-02-00
			131/10 है	00-18-00
			125	00-13-00
			124	00-01-00
			108/1 है	00-10-00
			108/2 है	00-01-50
			108/4 है	00-07-00
		भिंनारवाडी	93	00-21-00
			92	00-06-00
			86	00-27-00
			89	00-06-00
			1	00-10-00
			72	00-19-00
			63	00-03-00
			56	00-10-00
			35	00-43-00
			34	00-02-00
			33	00-40-00
			29	00-06-00
		आजीवली	53/0 है	00-13-00
			60/1 है	00-13-00
			60/2 है	00-13-00
			61	00-04-00
			62/1+2	00-74-00
			63/1 है	00-01-00
			63/2 है	00-02-00
			68	00-29-00
			74/0 है	00-31-00
			70	00-01-00
			72	00-08-00
		सांगडे	131/1+2	00-02-00
			130	00-18-00
			129	00-20-00
			128	00-03-00
			127/2 है	00-06-00
			125	00-13-00
			141	00-11-00
			124/1 है	00-13-00
			122	00-01-00
			117	00-04-00
			114/3 है	00-04-00
			112/2 है	00-10-00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
रायगढ़	पनवेल	सांगडे	109	00-16-00	रायगढ़	खालापुर	खानाव	529	00-10-00
			96/1+2	00-20-00			धारणी	39	00-09-00
			95	00-01-00				2/12पै	00-11-00
			94	00-01-00				15	00-14-00
		शेडूंग	112/0 पै	00-18-00			दहिवल	गांवठाण	00-17-00
			114/1 पै	00-01-00			निंबोडे	37/3पै	00-18-00
			114/2 पै	00-79-00				41/2पै	00-30-00
			114/3 पै	00-03-00				63/1पै	00-08-00
			115/0 पै	00-05-00				63/2पै	00-01-00
			116/0 पै	00-14-00				34/7पै	00-02-00
			117/1+2	00-02-00				56/1पै	00-07-00
			42/0 पै	00-27-00				56/2पै	00-44-00
			121/1 पै	00-54-00				58पै	00-03-00
			131/0 पै	00-06-00			आसरोटी	85	00-11-00
			130/0 पै	00-06-00			खांबेवाडी	45/2पै	00-47-00
		भिगांर	84/1 पै	00-17-00				45/1पै	00-03-00
			83/3 पै	00-07-00				45/3पै	00-21-00
			83/4 पै	00-06-00				5/2+3+6+7	00-23-00
			83/5 पै	00-01-00				5/4पै	00-04-00
			83/6	00-04-00				5/5पै	00-16-00
			79 पै	00-03-00			नडोदे	43/4पै	00-13-00
			80/4 पै	00-15-00				43/15पै	00-01-00
			78 पै	00-12-00				79	00-45-00
			55 पै	00-03-00				75	00-05-00
			54/1+2+3+4	00-01-00				74/3पै	00-33-00
		चिखले	58	00-03-00				74/2पै	00-02-00
	सुधागड	हरनोली	24/1पै	00-10-00				69	00-22-00
		घोटवडे	252/1पै	00-12-00				70	00-26-00
			253/1पै	00-29-00				54	00-23-00
			253/6पै	00-09-00				48	00-53-00
			254/1पै	00-02-00			निगडोली	84	00-50-00
			247/2पै	00-54-00				89/1Aपै	00-08-00
			245/1पै	00-39-00				89/2Aपै	
			235/1Aपै	00-26-00				89/2Bपै	00-44-00
			235/1Bपै					106	00-01-00
		कासारवाडी	26	00-12-00				114	00-29-00
			65	00-90-00				118/4Aपै	00-08-00
		अडुलशे	99	00-15-00				118/4Bपै	
			98	00-02-00				119	00-04-00
			97	00-01-00			उम्बरे	57/1/1पै	
			96	01-05-00				57/A/1पै	
			71Aपै }	00-09-00				57/A/2पै	
			71Bपै }					57/2Aपै	
			70	00-20-00				57/2Bपै	00-22-00
			69	00-66-00				57/3पै	
	खालापुर	वणवे	14पै	00-29-00				57/4Aपै	
			4पै	00-10-00				57/4Bपै	
			3पै	00-02-00				57/5+6+7Aपै	
			1पै	00-26-00				57/5+6+7Bपै	
			52पै	00-03-00					

1	2	3	4	5
रायगड	खालापुर उम्बरे	55/1A पै	}	00-24-00
		55/1B पै		
		55/2A पै		
		55/2B पै		
		55/3 पै		
		55/4 पै		
		55/5+6 पै		
		55/7 पै		
		55/8 पै		
		52/1,2,3 पै		00-68-00
		147		00-04-00
		171		00-14-00
	रिस	102/1A+1B+1C3		00-25-00
		102/C2	}	00-60-00
		102/C1		
		102/2 पै		00-08-00
		101/1A पै	}	00-39-00
		101/1B पै		
		101/2 पै		00-03-00
		94/2 पै	}	00-03-00
		94/3 पै		
		96/1 पै		00-22-00
		96/2 पै		00-40-00
		95/1 पै		00-03-00
		86/1 To 7 पै		00-11-00
		119/A पै		00-60-00
		59A पै		00-88-00

[फा. सं. एल-14014/23/05-जी. पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2005

S.O. 4637. —Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 692(E) dated 14-06-2004 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran and its spur pipelines in the State of Maharashtra by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on 04-04-2005;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of the publication of the declaration, in the GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

District	Tahuka	Village	Survey No.	Are to be Required for ROU (in Hect.)
1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Panvel	Bhokharpada	53 P	00-42-00
			51 P	00-03-00
		Borle	109 P	00-36-00
			111 P	00-31-00
			112 P	00-13-00
			72 P	00-01-00
		Mohope	69/1 P	00-06-00
			69/2 P	00-55-00
			68 P	00-08-00
			Povanje	181
		180		00-15-00
		178		00-57-00
		141/1 P		00-03-00
		173		00-08-00
		136/3 P		00-16-00
		136/4P		00-03-00
		136/5P		00-15-00
		131/6P		00-23-00
		131/7 P		00-02-00
		131/10 P		00-18-00
		125		00-13-00
		124		00-01-00
		Bhingarwadi	108/1P	00-10-00
			108/2P	00-01-50
			108/4P	00-07-00
			93	00-21-00
			92	00-06-00
			86	00-27-00
			89	00-06-00
			1	00-10-00
			72	00-19-00
			63	00-03-00
		56	00-10-00	

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Khala-	Nadode	74/2P	00-02-00
	pur		69	00-22-00
			70	00-26-00
			54	00-23-00
			48	00-53-00
		Nigdoli	84	00-50-00
			89/1AP	00-08-00
			89/2AP	00-44-00
			89/2BP	
			106	00-01-00
			114	00-29-00
			118/4AP	00-08-00
			118/4BP	
			119	00-04-00
		Umbre	57/1/1P	
			57/A/1P	
			57/A/2P	
			57/2AP	
			57/2BP	00-22-00
			57/3P	
			57/4AP	
			57/4BP	
			57/5+6+7AP	
			57/5+6+7BP	
			55/1AP	
			55/1BP	
			55/2AP	
			55/2BP	
			55/3 P	00-24-00
			55/4 P	
			55/5+6 P	
			55/7 P	
			55/8 P	
			52/1,2,3 P	00-68-00
			147	00-04-00
			171	00-14-00
		Ris	102/1A+1B+1C3	00-25-00
			102/C2	00-60-00
			102/C1	
			102/2 P	00-08-00
			101/1AP	00-39-00
			101/1BP	
			101/2 P	00-03-00
			94/2 P	00-03-00
			94/3 P	
			96/1 P	00-22-00
			96/2 P	00-40-00

1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Khala-	Ris	95/1 P	00-03-00
	pur		86/1 To 7 P	00-11-00
			119/A P	00-60-00
			59A P	00-88-00

[File No. L-14014/23/05-G.P.]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4638.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1927 तारीख 29-7-2004 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दहेज-हजीरा-उरान एवं स्पर पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 4-4-2005 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित हैं, उस में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, पाइपलाइनें बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची					1	2	3	4	5
जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्ट. में)	रायगड	अलिबाग	खतविराखार	46	00-14-00
								54	00-01-00
								57	00-47-00
								58	00-00-50
								61	00-30-00
								96	00-02-00
								83	00-00-50
						कुसुबले	251	206	00-00-50
								206	00-01-00
						खार कालवड	132		00-03-00
								36	00-23-00
						देहेनकोनी	2		00-01-00
								89	00-32-00
								90/3 पै	00-17-00
								90/2/2 पै	00-02-00
								90/1 पै	00-31-00
								90/2/1 पै	00-03-00
						भाकखड	13/ए पै		00-20-00
							6/4ए पै		00-13-00
							6/4बी पै		00-07-00
							6/5 पै		00-06-00
							6/7 पै		00-05-00
							6/8 पै		00-02-00
							7/4 पै		00-14-00
							7/5ए पै		00-12-00
							7/5बी पै		00-09-00
							7/6ए पै		00-09-00
							8/1 पै		00-10-00
							8/3 पै		00-10-00
							8/6 पै		00-01-00
							11/1ए पै		00-16-00
							11/2 पै		00-12-00
							11/3 पै		00-01-00
							11/4 पै		00-01-00
							11/5 पै		00-23-00
							10/2 पै		00-07-00
							10/3 पै		00-07-00
							10/4 पै		00-14-00
							10/9 पै		00-01-00
						मेढेखार	सरकारी जमीन		00-10-00
						वाघविराखार	83		00-03-00
							82		00-13-00
							85		00-06-00
							29		00-14-00
							30		00-12-00
							31		00-10-00
							33		00-02-00
							26		00-00-50
							32		00-27-00
							20		00-24-00
							19		00-08-00
							21		00-09-00
							16		00-10-00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
रायगड	अलिबाग	वाघविराखार	7	00-03-00	रायगड	पेण	तरशेत	31	00-09-00
			8	00-26-00			झोतिरपाडा	97	00-09-00
			2	00-13-00				98/1	00-09-00
			गावथान	00-07-00				98/2A पै	00-15-00
		चिखलीखार	16	00-09-00			खार	21/2 पै	00-01-00
			17	00-26-00			आटीवली	18/2 पै	00-11-00
			24	00-17-00				18/1 पै	00-29-00
			25	00-00-50				17/2 पै	00-23-00
			54	00-00-50				17/3 पै	00-01-00
			13	00-48-00				15/2 पै	00-01-00
			53	00-16-00				15/1 पै	00-09-00
			60	00-05-00				16	00-05-00
			59	00-12-00				गावथान	00-05-00
			102	00-16-00			खार चोले	23/1B पै	00-07-00
			101	00-06-00				23/1A पै	00-21-00
			103	00-16-00				23/2 पै	00-20-00
			109	00-04-00				23/3 पै	00-10-00
			108	00-13-00				12/B पै	00-19-00
			107	00-06-00				15/2A पै	00-12-00
		खारफणसापुर	137	00-41-00				14/1A पै	00-01-00
			123	00-12-00				14/1B पै	00-08-00
		पिटकिरी	262	00-11-00			सुधागड शिलोशी	62/2 पै	00-34-00
			274	00-26-00				62/1 पै	00-28-00
			277	00-16-00				60/1A पै	00-02-00
			282	00-09-00				60/1B पै	
			304	00-26-00				60/2 पै	00-11-00
		नवखार तर्फे	सरकारी जमीन	00-33-00				61/2 पै	00-13-00
		श्रीगांव						61/1 पै	00-13-00
			45	00-20-00				61/3 पै	00-16-00
			43	00-20-50				58/2 पै	00-34-00
			42	00-03-00				58/3 पै	00-04-00
			67	00-17-00				54/2 पै	00-10-00
			68	00-09-00				54/1 पै	00-08-00
			70	00-00-50				53	00-35-00
			69	00-08-00				52/2 पै	00-02-00
			71	00-03-00				52/3 पै	00-10-00
			73	00-23-00				50	00-03-00
			75	00-15-00				38/1A पै	00-11-00
			123	00-20-00				38/1B पै	
			126	00-14-00				39/2 पै	00-01-00
			121	00-17-00				39/3 पै	00-23-00
			120	00-15-00				39/4 पै	00-40-00
			113	00-15-00				39/5 पै	00-25-00
		खारदुर्गदया	3/2A पै	00-14-00				37/7A.1.7A2	00-33-00
			7/6B पै	00-19-00				37/7B.7C.7D	
			3/1 पै	00-47-00				37/10 पै	00-02-00
			6/1B पै	00-01-00				37/8 पै	00-09-00
			2/पै	00-52-00				37/6 पै	00-03-00
			1/3 पै	00-05-00				37/5 पै	00-05-00
			1/2 पै	00-02-00				36/1 पै	00-13-00
	पेण	खार कोलेटी	92/A+B पै	00-19-00				36/4 पै	00-20-00
			9/3 पै	00-23-00				35/4 पै	00-05-00
			सरकारी जमीन	00-28-00				35/3A. 3B	00-17-00
			97	00-02-00					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
रायगड	रोहा	वांगणी	362	00-08-00	रायगड	रोहा	शेतपलस	268	00-12-00
			361	00-14-00				281	00-03-00
			366	00-13-00				280	00-16-00
			370	00-01-00				282	00-10-00
			373	00-12-00				286	00-36-00
			374/Aपै	00-32-00				287	00-05-00
			379	00-26-00				285	00-20-00
			381	00-10-00			पलस	212	00-07-00
			382	00-14-00				213	00-13-00
			388Aपै	00-13-00				211	00-06-00
			386	00-02-00				214	00-00-50
			387	00-05-00				216	00-13-00
			385	00-01-00				215	00-06-00
			392	00-01-00				219/B	00-14-01
			391	00-21-00				216/Aपै	00-01-00
			395	00-13-00				225	00-17-00
			396	00-12-00				218	00-01-00
			400	00-34-00				220	00-02-00
			402Aपै	00-07-00				228	00-19-00
			401Aपै	00-24-00				229	00-06-00
		शेतपलस	130	00-25-00				230/Aपै	00-34-00
			150	00-01-00				231	00-00-50
			131	00-01-00				261	00-01-00
			132	00-04-00				258	00-07-00
			128	00-02-00				257	00-04-00
			133	00-21-00				256	00-07-00
			121	00-02-50				264	00-02-00
			136	00-04-30				266/Aपै	00-12-00
			134	00-01-00				267	00-10-00
			122	00-02-00				268	00-02-00
			119	00-22-00				250	00-10-00
			117	00-06-00				249	00-12-00
			116	00-12-00				248	00-11-00
			113	00-25-00				316	00-23-00
			200	00-06-00				315	00-01-00
			201	00-06-00				314	00-09-00
			202	00-14-00				313	00-13-00
			86	00-15-00				312	00-11-00
			203	00-02-00				311	00-01-00
			85	00-04-00				344	00-06-00
			83	00-46-00				345	00-01-00
			218	00-06-00				343	00-02-00
			219	00-04-00				341	00-01-00
			220	00-04-00				342	00-22-00
			221	00-40-00				346	00-06-00
			232	00-06-00				347	00-02-00
			231	00-15-00				348	00-05-00
			234	00-08-00				33	01-20-00
			255	00-24-00			गोडसई	66/1A	00-15-00
			254	00-06-00			तामसोली		
			264	00-02-00					
			265	00-24-00					
			266	00-20-00					

[फा. सं. एल.-14014/23/05-जी. पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2005

S.O. 4638.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S. O. 1927 dated 29-07-2004 issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran and its spur pipelines in the State of Maharashtra by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 4-04-2005;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report of the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of the publication of the declaration, in the GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

District	Taluka	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (in Hect.)
1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Alibaug	Kharsima-devi	10/2P	00-01-00
			10/4P	00-06-00
			10/5P	00-04-00

1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Alibaug	Kharsima-	11/6P	00-06-00
		devi	12/1+2P	00-01-00
			16	00-08-00
		Kharsambri	184	00-08-00
			147	00-01-00
			149	00-01-00
			152	00-34-00
			150	00-00-50
			118/A+B	00-01-00
		Kopari	4	00-10-00
		Khare	3	00-03-00
			2/1+2	00-29-00
			9	00-11-00
			10	00-17-00
			11	00-03-00
			18	00-29-00
			19	00-05-00
			20	00-17-00
			21	00-04-00
			23	00-23-00
			24	00-11-00
			25	00-08-00
			42	00-01-00
			41	00-03-00
			45	00-33-00
			48	00-14-00
			54	00-01-00
			101	00-05-00
			85	00-16-00
			87	00-04-00
		Khativira	6	00-03-00
		Khar	13	00-14-00
			7	00-11-00
			12	00-20-00
			11	00-05-00
			10	00-12-00
			9	00-05-00
			119	00-01-00
			19	00-01-00
			22	00-00-50
			40	00-30-00
			42	00-15-00
			41	00-06-00
			47	00-00-50
			46	00-14-00
			54	00-01-00
			57	00-47-00
			58	00-00-50
			61	00-30-00

1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Alibaug	Khativira	96	00-02-00
		Khar	83	00-00-50
		Kusumbale	251	00-00-50
			206	00-01-00
		Kharkal	132	00-03-00
		wad	36	00-23-00
		Dehenkoni	2	00-01-00
			89	00-32-00
			90/3P	00-17-00
			90/2/2 P	00-02-00
			90/1 P	00-31-00
			90/2/1 P	00-03-00
	Bhakarvad	13/A P		00-20-00
		6/4AP		0-13-00
		6/4BP		00-07-00
		6/5 P		00-06-00
		6/7 P		00-05-00
		6/8 P		00-02-00
		7/4 P		00-14-00
		7/5AP		00-12-00
		7/5B P		00-09-00
		7/6A P		00-09-00
		8/1 P		00-10-00
		8/3 P		00-10-00
		8/6 P		00-01-00
		11/1A P		00-16-00
		11/2 P		00-12-00
		11/3 P		00-01-00
		11/4 P		00-01-00
		11/5 P		00-23-00
		10/2 P		00-07-00
		10/3 P		00-07-00
		10/4 P		00-14-00
		10/9 P		00-01-00
	Medhekhar	GOVT.LAND		00-10-00
	Waghvira	83		00-03-00
	khar	82		00-13-00
		85		00-06-00
		29		00-14-00
		30		00-12-00
		31		00-10-00
		33		00-02-00
		26		00-00-50

1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Alibaug	Waghvira	32	00-27-00
		khar	20	00-24-00
			19	00-08-00
			21	00-09-00
			16	00-10-00
			7	00-03-00
			8	00-26-00
			2	00-13-00
		Gavthan		00-07-00
		Chikhlikhar	16	00-09-00
			17	00-26-00
			24	00-17-00
			25	00-00-50
			54	00-00-50
			13	00-48-00
			53	00-16-00
			60	00-05-00
			59	00-12-00
			102	00-16-00
			101	00-06-00
			103	00-16-00
			109	00-04-00
			108	00-13-00
			107	00-06-00
		Kharpha-	137	00-41-00
		naspur	123	00-12-00
		Pitkiri	262	00-11-00
			274	00-26-00
			277	00-16-00
			282	00-09-00
			304	00-26-00
		Navkhar	Govt. Land	00-33-00
		Tarfe Shrigaon		
			45	00-20-00
			43	00-20-50
			42	00-03-00
			67	00-17-00
			68	00-09-00
			70	00-00-50
			69	00-08-00
			71	00-03-00
			73	00-23-00
			75	00-15-00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Alibaug	Navkhar	123	00-20-00	Raigad	Sudha-	Shiloshi	58/2 P	00-34-00
		Tarfe Shri-	126	00-14-00		gadhdh		58/3 P	00-04-00
		gaon	121	00-17-00				54/2 P	00-10-00
			120	00-15-00				54/1 P	00-08-00
			113	00-15-00				53	00-35-00
		Khardur	3/2A P	00-14-00				52/2 P	00-02-00
		gadarya	3/2B P	00-19-00				52/3 P	00-10-00
			3/1 P	00-47-00				50	00-03-00
			6/1B P	00-01-00				38/1A P	00-11-00
			2/P	00-52-00				38/1B P	
			1/3 P	00-05-00				39/2 P	00-01-00
			1/2 P	00-02-00				39/3 P	00-23-00
	Pen	Kharkoleti	92/A+BP	00-19-00				39/4 P	00-40-00
			9/3 P	00-23-00				39/5 P	00-25-00
		Govt. Land		00-28-00				37/7A1,7A2	00-33-00
			97	00-02-00				37/7B,7C,7D	
		Tarsheth	31	00-09-00				37/10 P	00-02-00
		Zotirpada	97	00-09-00				37/8 P	00-09-00
			98/1	00-09-00				37/6 P	00-03-00
			98/2A P	00-15-00				37/5 P	00-05-00
		Khar	21/2 P	00-01-00				36/1 P	00-13-00
		Aativali	18/2 P	00-11-00				36/4 P	00-20-00
			18/1 P	00-29-00				35/4 P	00-05-00
			17/2 P	00-23-00				35/3A, 3B	00-17-00
			17/3 P	00-01-00				35/2 P	00-21-00
			15/2 P	00-01-00				35/1 P	00-11-00
			15/1 P	00-09-00				31/1 P	00-01-00
			16	00-05-00					
		Gavthan		00-05-00			Sidheshwar	16/2A P	00-01-00
		Kharchola	23/1B P	00-07-00				16/2B P	00-15-00
			23/1A P	00-21-00			Apatvanc	596	00-19-00
			23/2 P	00-20-00				599	00-01-00
			23/3 P	00-10-00				548	00-13-00
			12/B P	00-19-00			Bharje	624	00-02-00
			15/2A P	00-12-00		Roha	Nidi Turfe	8	00-06-00
			14/1A P	00-01-00			Nagothane		
			14/1B P	00-08-00				83	00-13-00
								76	00-01-00
	Sudha-	Shiloshi	62/2 P	00-34-00			Velsheta	288	00-22-00
	gadhdh		62/1 P	00-28-00			Balsai	138	00-07-00
			60/1A P	00-02-00				139	00-15-00
			60/1B P					136	00-27-00
			60/2 P	00-11-00				Govt. Land	00-08-00
			61/2 P	00-13-00				143	00-30-00
			61/1 P	00-13-00				127	00-19-00
			61/3 P	00-16-00					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Roha	Balsai	147	00-01-00	Raigad	Roha	Varvatne	58	00-07-00
			135	00-04-00				59	00-14-00
			145	00-03-00				60	00-05-00
			129	00-11-00				62	00-04-00
			128	00-12-00				61	00-15-00
			Govt. Land	00-09-00				46	00-11-00
			117	00-01-00				17	00-14-00
			118	00-29-00				16	00-01-00
			115	00-08-00				45	00-01-00
			114	00-25-00				18	00-13-00
			107	00-01-00				20	00-09-00
			99	00-05-80				26	00-10-00
			98	0-01-00				25/A P	00-01-00
			97	00-12-00				493	00-05-00
			95	00-15-00				31	00-20-00
			89	00-08-50				492	00-10-00
			96	00-01-00				27	00-17-00
			86	00-02-00			Vangani	294	00-29-00
			90	00-01-00				249	00-01-00
			91	00-08-00				291	00-32-00
			93/2 P	00-09-00				293	00-01-00
			92	00-07-00				290	00-01-00
			38/1	00-25-00				283	00-06-00
			35	00-35-00				281	00-05-00
			27	00-06-00				284	00-09-00
			31	00-09-00				285	00-10-00
			33	00-28-00				296	00-03-00
			Canal	00-05-00				278	00-05-00
		Varvatne	188	00-51-00				274	00-01-00
			167	00-17-00				305	00-19-00
			160	00-02-00				303	00-12-00
			166AP	00-31-00				304	00-11-00
			156	00-21-00				306	00-06-00
			102	00-15-00				365	00-02-00
			155	00-02-00				369	00-11-00
			103	00-06-00				362	00-08-00
			104	00-15-00				361	00-14-00
			105	00-11-00				366	00-13-00
			98	00-10-00				370	00-01-00
			106	00-12-00				373	00-12-00
			107	00-02-00				374/4P	00-32-00
			97	00-01-00				379	00-26-00
			96	00-02-00				381	00-10-00
			95	00-21-00				382	00-14-00
			93AP	00-17-00				388AP	00-43-00
			94	00-02-00				386	00-02-00
			89AP	00-61-00				387	00-05-00
			55	00-06-00				385	00-01-00
			54	00-05-00				392	00-01-00
			57	00-24-00				391	00-21-00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Raigad	Roha	Vangani	395	00-13-00	Raigad	Roha	Palas	212	00-07-00
			396	00-12-00				213	00-13-00
			400	00-34-00				211	00-06-00
			402AP	00-07-00				214	00-00-50
			401AP	00-24-00				216	00-13-00
		Shetpalas	130	00-25-00				215	00-06-00
			150	00-01-00				219/B	00-14-00
			131	00-01-00				219/AP	00-01-00
			132	00-04-00				225	00-17-00
			128	00-02-00				218	00-01-00
			133	00-21-00				220	00-02-00
			121	00-02-50				228	00-19-00
			136	00-04-30				229	00-06-00
			134	00-01-00				230/AP	00-34-00
			122	00-02-00				231	00-00-50
			119	00-22-00				261	00-01-00
			117	00-06-00				258	00-07-00
			116	00-12-00				257	00-04-00
			113	00-25-00				256	00-07-00
			200	00-06-00				264	00-02-00
			201	00-06-00				266/AP	00-12-00
			202	00-14-00				267	00-10-00
			86	00-15-00				268	00-02-00
			203	00-02-00				250	00-10-00
			85	00-04-00				249	00-12-00
			83	00-46-00				248	00-11-00
			218	00-06-00				316	00-23-00
			219	00-04-00				315	00-01-00
			220	00-04-00				314	00-09-00
			221	00-40-00				313	00-13-00
			232	00-06-00				312	00-41-00
			231	00-15-00				311	00-01-00
			234	00-08-00				344	00-06-00
			255	00-24-00				345	00-01-00
			254	00-06-00				343	00-02-00
			264	00-02-00				341	00-01-00
			265	00-24-00				342	00-22-00
			266	00-20-00				346	00-06-00
			268	00-12-00				347	00-02-00
			281	00-03-00				348	00-05-00
			280	00-16-00					
			282	00-10-00			Ghodsai	33	01-20-00
			286	00-36-00			Tamsoli	66/1A	00-15-00
			287	00-05-00					
			285	00-20-00					

[F. No. L-14014/23/05-G.P.]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4639.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 881(अ) तारीख 17-06-2005 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कैलारस-मालनपुर स्पर पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से आर.-एल.एन.जी. के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतिवाँ जनता को तारीख 01-08-2005 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित हैं, उस में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे संख्या	आर.ओ.यू. के लिए अर्जित क्षे. (हैक्ट. में)
1	2	3	4	5
मुरैना	मुरैना	पहाडी	1028	0.18
			1029	0.13
			1030	0.08

1	2	3	4	5
मुरैना	मुरैना	पहाडी	1031	0.01
			1032	0.14
			1034	0.14
			1043	0.04
			1042	0.03
			1039	0.03
			1035	0.01
			1038	0.04
			1058	0.66
			1037	0.01
			1061	0.17
			1062	0.02
			1064	0.01
			1108	0.01
			1107	0.14
			1188	0.01
			1189	0.06
			1187	0.05
			1190	0.06
			1179	0.02
			1197	0.07
			1196	0.07
			1199	0.05
			1200	0.05
			1201	0.11
			1206	0.12
			1261	0.05
			1278	0.06
			1208	0.02
			1241	0.13
			1243	0.13
			1273	0.03
			1254	0.15
			1255म	0.41
			1260म	0.24
			1259	0.33
			1262म	0.01
			2422	0.39
			2427	0.2
			योग	4.68
	बामोरकलाँ		47म	0.10
			48	0.01
			46म	0.14
			44म	0.30
			43	0.07
			38	0.08
			41म	0.09
			40म	0.01
			39म	0.11
			122म	0.24
			118	0.01
			117	0.06
			129म	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
मुरैना	मुरैना	बाघरकली	130	0.09	मुरैना	मुरैना	महटोली	1690	0.36
			131	0.02				1693	0.09
			133म	0.10				1638	0.17
			106म	0.04				1629	0.05
			716	0.08				1630	0.02
			717	0.08				1628	0.08
			719	0.12				1627	0.01
			718	0.16				1626	0.04
			777	0.01				1625	0.01
			776	0.31				1593	0.20
			863म	0.35				1577	0.08
			858	0.02				1576	0.01
			928	0.09				1572	0.07
			931म	0.04				1573	0.03
			979म	0.01				1571	0.13
			980म	0.08				1570	0.03
			978	0.02				1568	0.16
			961	0.04				1713	0.02
			959	0.18				1718	0.14
			957	0.03				1722	0.02
			योग	3.16				1723	0.17
	जयपुर रफ्त		778म	0.41				1768	0.17
	नवगण							1762	0.01
			763म	0.04				1767	0.01
			762म	0.07				1766	0.05
			756म	0.17				1763	0.05
			743म	0.08				1765	0.11
			740	0.01				1756	0.01
			741	0.09				1755	0.18
			726	0.01				1777	0.01
			724	0.09				1754	0.03
			723	0.01				1779	0.16
			725	0.05				1782	0.05
			711	0.27				1785	0.03
			710म	0.01				1783	0.03
			709	0.04				1784	0.09
			708	0.07				1781	0.16
			707	0.03				1856	0.24
			704	0.09				1855	0.46
			703	0.01				1858	0.07
			705	0.01				1859	0.56
			702	0.24				2175	0.19
			700	0.02				2174	0.08
			698म	0.37				2155/2337	0.09
			697	0.06				2154	0.01
			459	0.01				2155	0.04
			463	0.02				2156	0.04
			834म	0.01				2157	0.02
			694म	0.18				2141	0.09
			693म	0.41				2131	0.20
			691	0.20				2139	0.01
			692	0.01				2140	0.01
			690म	0.03				2132	0.07
			663	0.50				2128	0.12
			योग	3.62					

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
मुरैना	मुरैना	भटपुरा डाँग	245	0.18	मुरैना	मुरैना	रिठोरा कलाँ	3496	0.14
			244	0.09				3495	0.08
			302	0.09				3494	0.01
			301	0.03				3492	0.06
			301/402	0.09				3491	0.03
			304	0.08				4305	0.07
			306	0.04				3515	0.01
			305	0.01				4304	0.02
			309	0.06				4301	0.14
			313	0.11				4300	0.01
			316	0.03				4299	0.04
			315	0.10				4295	0.26
			329	0.10				4294	0.45
			331	0.01					
			334	0.11				योग	3.47
			335/2	0.06			बस्तपुर	25	0.35
			335/1	0.05				26म	0.31
			343	0.06				94म	0.21
			348म	0.08				93म	0.09
			347म	0.03				92	0.11
			349म	0.05				96	0.06
			357म	0.10				97	0.06
			359	0.21				181	0.01
			364	0.06				180	0.09
			363	0.01				179	0.11
			365म	0.16				107	0.10
			381म	0.27				108	0.07
			योग	5.11				110/2	0.09
		ऐली	1560	0.04				110/3	0.10
			1552	0.01				111	0.01
			1557	0.03				114	0.01
			1559म	0.29				112	0.02
			1558	0.03				116	0.02
			योग	0.40				117	0.18
								728	0.01
		रिठोरा कलाँ	3405म	0.02				योग	2.01
			3406/1/b	0.09			बडवारी	149	0.13
			3406/1/c	0.23				150	0.06
			3406/1/g	0.06				153	0.01
			3407/1/c	0.16				154	0.23
			3406/1/m	0.01				157	0.10
			3409/5	0.08				158	0.09
			3409/8	0.08				162	0.09
			3409/9	0.05				165	0.10
			3409/10	0.04				166	0.01
			3409/11	0.14				167	0.02
			3454	0.10				179	0.01
			3455	0.15				156	0.10
			3461	0.14				168	0.08
			3463म	0.13				172	0.03
			3464म	0.19				169	0.03
			3465	0.06				171	0.04
			3476	0.06				211	0.03
			3477म	0.11				215	0.06
			3497	0.22				216	0.07
			3500	0.03					

1	2	3	4	5
मुरैना	मुरैना	बडवारी	520	0.01
			518	0.01
			517	0.06
			516	0.02
			514	0.01
			515	0.05
			571	0.04
			572	0.01
			568	0.01
			573	0.04
			575	0.01
			574	0.03
			661	0.05
			662	0.01
			674	0.01
			673	0.02
			676	0.01
			677	0.02
			669	0.01
			671	0.10
			678	0.02
			863	0.01
			679	0.01
			867	0.02
			854	0.01
			855	0.01
			932	0.10
			987	0.01
			988	0.01
			929	0.01
			1409	0.02
			1420	0.11
			1422	0.05
			1423	0.06
			1449	0.05
			1440	0.01
			1447	0.06
			1446	0.03
			1443	0.03
			1444	0.03
			1445	0.02
			1357	0.04
			1358/2	0.15
			1385	0.01
			1351	0.02
			1337	0.01
			1336	0.01
			1341	0.11
			1329	0.08
			1330	0.05
			1324	0.07
			1323	0.18
			1613	0.27
			योग	3.50

[फा. सं. एल-14014/14/05-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2005

S.O. 4639—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S. O. No.881(E) dated 17-06-2005 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of R-LNG through Kailaras Malunpur spur Pipeline Project in the State of Uttar Pradesh by the GAIL (India) Limited:

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 01-08-2005:

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority:

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to the Central Government:

And whereas the Central Government, has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines:

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipelines shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on the date of the publication of the declaration, in the GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (In Hectare)
1	2	3	4	5
Morena	Morena	Pahari	1028	0.18
			1029	0.13
			1030	0.08
			1031	0.01
			1032	0.14

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Morena	Morena	Pahari	1034	0.14	Morena	Morena	Bamaur	131	0.02
			1043	0.04			Kalan	133M	0.10
			1042	0.03			—(Contd.)	106M	0.04
			1039	0.03				716	0.08
			1035	0.01				717	0.08
			1038	0.04				719	0.12
			1058	0.66				718	0.16
			1037	0.01				777	0.01
			1061	0.17				776	0.31
			1062	0.02				863M	0.35
			1064	0.01				858	0.02
			1108	0.01				928	0.09
			1107	0.14				931M	0.04
			1188	0.01				979M	0.01
			1189	0.06				980M	0.08
			1187	0.05				978	0.02
			1190	0.06				961	0.04
			1179	0.02				959	0.18
			1197	0.07				957	0.03
			1196	0.07				Total	3.16
			1199	0.05			Jaipur	778M	0.41
			1200	0.05			Alias	763M	0.04
			1201	0.11			Naya-	762M	0.07
			1206	0.12			gaon	756M	0.17
			1161	0.05				743M	0.08
			1278	0.06				740	0.01
			1208	0.02				741	0.09
			1241	0.13				726	0.01
			1243	0.13				724	0.09
			1273	0.03				723	0.01
			1254	0.15				725	0.05
			1255M	0.41				711	0.27
			1260M	0.24				710M	0.01
			1259	0.33				709	0.04
			1262M	0.01				708	0.07
			2422	0.39				707	0.03
			2427	0.21				704	0.09
			Total	4.68				703	0.01
								705	0.01
								702	0.24
								700	0.02
		Bamaur	47M	0.10				698M	0.37
		Kalan	48	0.01				697	0.06
			46M	0.14				459	0.01
			44M	0.30				463	0.02
			43	0.07				834M	0.01
			38	0.08				694M	0.18
			41M	0.09				693M	0.41
			40M	0.01				691	0.20
			39	0.11				692	0.01
			122M	0.24				690M	0.03
			118	0.01				663	0.50
			117	0.06				Total	3.62
			129M	0.07					
			130	0.09					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Morena	Morena	Mahatoli	1690	0.36	Morena	Morena	Mahatoli	2127	0.28
			1693	0.09			—(Contd.)	2087	0.10
			1638	0.17				2084	0.01
			1629	0.05				2083	0.13
			1630	0.02				2053	0.08
			1628	0.08				2077	0.07
			1627	0.01				2054	0.13
			1626	0.04				2055	0.13
			1625	0.01				2056	0.01
			1593	0.20				2050	0.12
			1577	0.08				2058	0.10
			1576	0.01					
			1572	0.07				Total	6.53
			1573	0.03			Bhankari	324	0.18
			1571	0.13				323	0.01
			1570	0.03				325	0.11
			1568	0.16				326	0.20
			1713	0.02				327	0.01
			1718	0.14				319	0.38
			1722	0.02				318	0.09
			1723	0.17				316	0.08
			1768	0.17				317	0.10
			1762	0.01				314	0.02
			1767	0.01				298	0.02
			1766	0.05				291M	0.22
			1763	0.05				289	0.11
			1765	0.11				288	0.02
			1756	0.01				200	0.15
			1755	0.18				199	0.01
			1777	0.01				201	0.20
			1754	0.03				274M	0.03
			1779	0.16				272	0.01
			1782	0.05				273	0.12
			1785	0.03				220	0.07
			1783	0.03				218	0.10
			1784	0.09				221	0.02
			1781	0.16				222	0.11
			1856	0.24				223	0.01
			1855	0.46				227	0.10
			1858	0.07				229	0.01
			1859	0.56				226	0.20
			2175	0.19				234	0.13
			2174	0.08				235	0.09
			2155/2337	0.09				255	0.01
			2154	0.01				238	0.04
			2155	0.04				254	0.01
			2156	0.04				241	0.19
			2157	0.02				239	0.01
			2141	0.09				242M	0.31
			2131	0.20				243	0.07
			2139	0.01				Total	3.55
			2140	0.01					
			2132	0.07					
			2128	0.12					
			2126	0.03					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Morena	Morena	Paroli	787	0.05	Morena	Morena	Bhatpura	302	0.09
			788	0.16			Dang	301	0.03
			790	0.14				301/402	0.09
			791M	0.27				304	0.08
			803	0.18				306	0.04
			802	0.03				305	0.01
			801	0.15				309	0.06
			795M	0.03				313	0.11
			797	0.21				316	0.03
			Total	1.22				315	0.10
		Piparsewa	85	0.64				329	0.10
			86	0.10				331	0.01
			88	0.19				334	0.11
			Total	0.93				335/2	0.06
		Garajar	471M	0.80				335/1	0.05
			472	0.27				343	0.06
			473 to 476	0.29				348M	0.08
			1470 to 1471	0.14				347M	0.03
			1475M	0.73				349M	0.05
			1476M	0.30				357M	0.10
			1331/1 to 1331/2	0.20				359	0.21
			Total	2.73				364	0.06
		Bhatpura	142	0.13				363	0.01
		Dang	141	0.01				365M	0.16
			144M	0.02				381M	0.27
			140M	0.13				Total	5.11
			139	0.13			Ainti	1560	0.04
			148	0.05				1552	0.01
			134M	0.18				1557	0.03
			133	0.01				1559M	0.29
			132	0.01				1558	0.03
			130	0.05				Total	0.40
			131	0.24			Rithora-	3405M	0.02
			120	0.02			kalan	3406/1/b	0.09
			124	0.02				3406/1/c	0.23
			121M	0.03				3406/1/g	0.06
			122M	0.06				3407/1/c	0.16
			123M	0.12				3406/1/m	0.01
			194	0.15				3409/5	0.08
			196	0.22				3409/8	0.08
			198	0.01				3409/9	0.05
			195	0.01				3409/10	0.04
			199	0.04				3409/11	0.14
			200	0.02				3454	0.10
			201	0.01				3455	0.15
			92	0.17				3461	0.14
			93	0.01				3463M	0.13
			214	0.14				3464M	0.19
			212/1M	0.19				3465	0.06
			213	0.07				3476	0.06
			222	0.55				3477M	0.11
			246	0.04				3497	0.22
			245	0.18				3500	0.03
			244	0.09				3496	0.14

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
			Rithora-	3495				Barwari	518
			kalan	3494					517
			(Contd.)	3492					516
				3491					514
				4305					515
				3515					571
				4304					572
				4301					568
				4300					573
				4299					575
				4295					574
				4294					661
			Total	3.47					662
			Bastpur	25					674
				26M					673
				94M					676
				93M					677
				92					665
				96					671
				97					678
				181					863
				180					679
				179					867
				107					854
				108					855
				110/2					932
				110/3					987
				111					988
				114					929
				112					1409
				116					1420
				117					1422
				728					1423
			Total	2.01					1449
			Barwari	149					1440
				150					1447
				153					1446
				154					1443
				157					1444
				158					1445
				162					1357
				165					1358/2
				166					1385
				167					1351
				179					1337
				156					1336
				168					1341
				172					1329
				169					1330
				171					1324
				211					1323
				215					1613
				216					
				520					
								Total	3.50

[F. No. L-14014/14/05-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4640.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कम्पनी मेसर्स रिलाएंस ईडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड है, के गोवो के उत्तरी/दक्षिणी अपतट ऑफ्सोर के खोज ब्लॉकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य की संरचनाओं से आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य में, नलगोंडा जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खानिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के लिए श्री पी. बुच्चारेडडी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन प्रयोजना, 403, 'सी' एवरेस्ट ब्लॉक, आदित्या एन्कलेव, अमीरपेट, हैदराबाद, आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य पिन 500 038 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे सं. /सब डिविजन सं.	आर ओ यू अर्जित करने के लिए श्रेत्रफल			
		हेक्टर	एर	सि एर	
1	2	3	4	5	
मंडल : मोते	जिल्ला : नलगोंडा	राज्य : आन्धा प्रदेश			
1) नामावरम्	235*	0	01	75	
मंडल : सूर्यपेट	जिल्ला : नलगोंडा	राज्य : आन्धा प्रदेश			
1) वेंकटरामपुरम्	47*	0	30	70	

* का.आ. 1836, दिनांक: 01-07-2003 द्वारा पी.एम.पी. ऐक्ट, 1962 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अर्न्तगत सूचित किये गये सर्वे नंबर। इस प्रतिपादन नया विस्तीर्ण केलिए।

[फा. सं. एल-14014/25/2003-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मंडल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th December, 2005

S. O. 4640.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from the exploration blocks in the Northern/Southern Offshore of Goa and Structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter Company of M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh,^a Pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said Pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962(50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri P. Butcha Reddy, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, Pipeline Project, 403, 'C'-Everest Block, Aditya Enclave, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, Pin-500 038.

Schedule				
Mandal : Mothey		District : Nalgonda		State : Andhra Pradesh
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for ROU		
		Hectare	Are	C-Are
1	2	3	4	5
1. Namavaram	235*	0	01	75
Mandal : Suryapet		District : Nalgonda		State : Andhra Pradesh
1. Venkataramapuram	47*	0	30	70

* Survey Nos. notified vide S.O. 1836 dated 01-07-2003 u/s 3(1) of P&MP Act 1962. Present proposal is for additional extents.

[F. No. L-14014/25/2003-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. मा. 4641.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1915 तारीख 27 मई, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 28 मई, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लोणी (पुणे) से पकनी (सोलापुर) तक हजाखाडी के रास्ते पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुम्बई-पुणे विस्तार पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 2 अगस्त, 2005, को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची								
तालुका : खंडाला			जिला : सातारा		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र			
क्रम सं.	गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	गट नंबर	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
					हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	पिंपरे बु.		531		00	03	39	
			521		00	00	61	
			520		00	02	11	
कुल					00	06	11	

तालुका : खंडाला		जिला : सातारा		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र			
क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	गट नंबर	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	4	5	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
	2 बावकलवाडी		543		00	00	20
			542		00	00	40
			540		00	02	50
			538		00	01	24
			532		00	02	84
			124		00	01	74
			125		00	00	30
			138		00	00	60
			139		00	01	14
			142		00	00	35
			149		00	02	01
कुल					00	13	32
	3 मरीआईची वाडी		87		00	02	79
			86		00	02	72
			71		00	00	71
			66		00	00	62
			172		00	00	47
			169		00	01	21
			158		00	00	40
			159		00	01	68
			162		00	02	63
कुल					00	13	23
	4 लोणंद	321			00	03	35
		337		6	00	02	41
		345			00	01	09
कुल					00	06	85
	5 बालूपाटलाची वाडी		167		00	01	25
			157		00	00	89
कुल					00	02	14

[फा. सं. आर-31015/31/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2005

S.O. 4641.— Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1915, dated the 27th May, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Pune Pipeline Extension Project from Loni (Pune) to Pakni (Solapur) (via Hazarwadi) in the State of Maharashtra by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 2nd

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of this declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : KHANDALA		District : SATARA			State : MAHARASHTRA		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Survey No.	Gat No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
					Hectare	Are	Sq.mt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PIMPRE BK.		531		00	03	39
			521		00	00	61
			520		00	02	11
		Total			00	06	11

Taluka : KHANDALA			District : SATARA		State : MAHARASHTRA		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Survey No.	Gat No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
					Hectare	Are	Sq.mt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	BAVKALWADI		543		00	00	20
			542		00	00	40
			540		00	02	50
			538		00	01	24
			532		00	02	84
			124		00	01	74
			125		00	00	30
			138		00	00	60
			139		00	01	14
			142		00	00	35
			149		00	02	01
		Total					00
	MARIAICHIWADI		87		00	02	79
			86		00	02	72
			71		00	00	71
			66		00	00	62
			193		00	03	56
			172		00	00	47
			169		00	01	21
			158		00	00	40
			159		00	01	68
			162		00	02	63
Total					00	13	23
ONAND	321			00	03	35	
	337		6	00	02	41	
	345			00	01	09	
Total					00	06	85
BALUPATLACHI WADI			167		00	01	25
			157		00	00	89
Total					00	02	14

[No. R-31015/31/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4642.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2672 तारीख 28 जुलाई, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 30 जुलाई, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुंबई-मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के माध्यम से भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 08 सितंबर, 2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची		राज्य : राजस्थान	
जिला : भरतपुर		क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में	
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	
1	2	3	4
1.	संतोक्पुरा	461	0.0621
		457	0.1440
		458	0.0962
		459	0.0216
		478	0.0020
		476	0.0017
		477	0.0216
		479	0.1296
		482	0.2232
		738	0.0708
		737	0.0718
		736	0.0503
		725	0.0216
		723	0.0792
		498	0.0110
		724	0.0010
		500	0.0433
		502	0.0144
		503	0.0621
		504	0.0154
		505	0.0762
		506	0.0820
		507	0.0072
		511	0.1080
		508	0.0772
		512	0.0144
		524	0.1368
		523	0.0858
		522	0.0059
		517	0.0072
		518	0.0209
		519	0.0020
		92	0.0360
		185	0.0404
		184	0.0360
		181	0.0576
		179	0.1008
		180	0.0040
		178	0.0204
		169	0.1080
		170	0.0648
		167	0.0720
		171	0.1391
		166	0.0072
		168	0.1152
		124	0.1086
		118	0.0108
		1029	0.0144
		462	0.0322
		516	0.0200

1	2	3	4
1	सलोकपुरा (जारी.....)	173	0.0100
2	सिकंदरा	844	0.0719
		836	0.0144
		838	0.0792
		837	0.0576
		817	0.1008
		795	0.0288
		796	0.0100
		797	0.1241
		934	0.0216
		935	0.0144
		944	0.0864
		914	0.0360
		915	0.0216
		912	0.0072
		912/2992	0.0156
		891	0.0540
		911	0.0288
		910	0.0360
		909	0.0936
		908	0.0150
		898	0.0288
		897	0.0360
		893	0.0792
		894	0.0540
		895	0.0020
		965/2996	0.0400
		880	0.0216
		883	0.0432
		884	0.0020
		882	0.1440
		877	0.0324
		876	0.0504
		872	0.0504
		863	0.0216
		862	0.0504
		861	0.0504
		856	0.0010
		857	0.0648
		855	0.0864
		842	0.0072
		845	0.1440
		790	0.2016
		778	0.0020
		788	0.1944
		775	0.0072
		776	0.0600
		779	0.0504
		777	0.0266
		780	0.0072
		383	0.0180
		385	0.0108
		384	0.1626
		381	0.0030
		408	0.0612
		404	0.0336
		405	0.0576
		401	0.0778
		442	0.0615
		447	0.0030
		448	0.0936
		449	0.0030
		451	0.1216
		460	0.0040
		461	0.0360
		462	0.0306
		463	0.0989
		464	0.0040
		467	0.0360
		468	0.0931
		474	0.1020
		475	0.0040
		492	0.0038
		495	0.0855
		496	0.0700
		497	0.0386
		515	0.0020
		516	0.1103

1	2	3	4
2	सिकदरा (जारी...)	514	0.1008
		513	0.0040
		533	0.1203
		535	0.1316
		541	0.0034
		539	0.0026
		540	0.0832
		493	0.0950
		517	0.0020
		470	0.0010
3	बोंसरोली	728	0.0252
		743	0.0152
		744	0.0072
		864	0.0216
		863	0.0504
		862	0.0360
		861	0.0288
		860	0.0360
		859	0.0360
		858	0.0432
		897	0.0720
		896	0.0432
		898	0.0020
		895	0.1080
		893	0.0720
		906	0.0360
		905	0.0040
		908	0.0792
		907	0.0144
		909	0.0040

[फा०स०आर०-31015/79/2004 ओ आर -II]
हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2005

S. O. 4642.— Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.2672, dated the 28th July, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying an extension pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline Extension Project from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 8th September, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE			
Tehsil : Bayana	District : Bharatpur		State : Rajasthan
S.No	Name of Village	Survey No.	Area in Hectare
1	2	3	4
1	SANTOKPURA	461	0.0621
		457	0.1440
		458	0.0962
		459	0.0216

1	2	3	4
1	SANTOKPURA (Contd....)	478	0.0020
		476	0.0017
		477	0.0216
		479	0.1296
		482	0.2232
		738	0.0708
		737	0.0718
		736	0.0503
		725	0.0216
		723	0.0792
		498	0.0110
		724	0.0010
		500	0.0433
		502	0.0144
		503	0.0621
		504	0.0154
		505	0.0762
		506	0.0820
		507	0.0072
		511	0.1080
		508	0.0772
		512	0.0144
		524	0.1368
		523	0.0858
		522	0.0059
		517	0.0072
		518	0.0209
		519	0.0020
		92	0.0360
		185	0.0404
		184	0.0360
		181	0.0576
		179	0.1008
		180	0.0040
		178	0.0204
		169	0.1080
		170	0.0648
		167	0.0720
		171	0.1391
		166	0.0072
		168	0.1152
		124	0.1086
		118	0.0108
		1029	0.0144
		462	0.0322
		516	0.0200
		173	0.0100
2	SIKANDRA	844	0.0719
		836	0.0144
		838	0.0792
		837	0.0576
		817	0.1008
		795	0.0288
		796	0.0100
		797	0.1241
		934	0.0216
		935	0.0144
		944	0.0864
		914	0.0360
		915	0.0216
		912	0.0072
		912/2992	0.0156
		891	0.0540
		911	0.0288
		910	0.0360
		909	0.0936
		908	0.0150
		898	0.0288
		897	0.0360
		893	0.0792
		894	0.0540
		895	0.0020
		965/2996	0.0400
		880	0.0216
		883	0.0432
		884	0.0020
		882	0.1440
		877	0.0324

1	2	3	4
2	SIKANDRA (Contd....)	876	0.0504
		872	0.0504
		863	0.0216
		862	0.0504
		861	0.0504
		856	0.0010
		857	0.0648
		855	0.0864
		842	0.0072
		845	0.1440
		790	0.2016
		778	0.0020
		788	0.1944
		775	0.0072
		776	0.0600
		779	0.0504
		777	0.0266
		780	0.0072
		383	0.0180
		385	0.0108
		384	0.1626
		381	0.0030
		408	0.0612
		404	0.0336
		405	0.0576
		401	0.0778
		442	0.0615
		447	0.0030
		448	0.0936
		449	0.0030
		451	0.1216
		460	0.0040
		461	0.0360
		462	0.0306
		463	0.0989
		464	0.0040
		467	0.0360
		468	0.0931
		474	0.1020
		475	0.0040
		492	0.0038
		495	0.0855
		496	0.0700
		497	0.0386
		515	0.0020
		516	0.1103
		514	0.1008
		513	0.0040
		533	0.1203
		535	0.1316
		541	0.0034
		539	0.0026
		540	0.0832
		493	0.0950
		517	0.0020
		470	0.0010
3	BANSROLI	728	0.0252
		743	0.0152
		744	0.0072
		864	0.0216
		863	0.0504
		862	0.0360
		861	0.0288
		860	0.0360
		859	0.0360
		858	0.0432
		897	0.0720
		896	0.0432
		898	0.0020
		895	0.1080
		893	0.0720
		906	0.0360
		905	0.0040
		908	0.0792
		907	0.0144
		909	0.0040

[F.N.R-31015/79/2004-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, UNDER SECRETARY

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4643.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3132 तारीख 30 अगस्त, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 3 सितम्बर, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुंबई-मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के माध्यम से भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 10 अक्टूबर, 2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विल्लगनों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

तहसील : लाडपुरा		अनुसूची जिला : कोटा	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1	गलाना	749	0.0360
		750	0.0650
		746	0.1230
		747	0.1730
		744	0.3100
		745/859	0.1370
		742	0.2170
		743	0.2100
		741	0.0290
		740	0.0080
		730	0.2740
		728	0.1370
		727	0.0360
		720	0.2520
		721	0.2810
		717	0.0220
		714	0.2900
		716	0.0080
		715	0.1520
		687	0.2020
		605	0.1450
		686	0.1010
		618	0.1370
		619	0.0290
		626	0.0080
		620	0.3030
		621	0.2450
		681	0.2450
		680	0.0150
		677	0.2020
		673	0.2450
		676	0.0020
		674	0.2020
		648	0.1450
		668	0.0940

1	2	3	4
1	गलाना (जारी.....)	649	0.1590
		660	0.1370
		652	0.0220
		659	0.0220
		658	0.3030
2	कादीहेड़ा	435	0.0220
		434	0.1660
		430	0.0720
		431	0.2520
		426	0.2160
		426/538	0.0150
		425	0.2310
		406	0.0040
		407	0.4550
		362	0.1370
		361	0.0220
		167	0.0290
		166	0.0650
		169	0.0040
		168	0.0150
		185	0.0220
		183	0.1370
		182	0.1300
		184	0.0020
		181	0.0580
		137	0.0220
		116	0.0290
		115	0.0440
		114	0.0360
		102	0.0080
		101	0.1160
		103	0.1080
		100	0.0150
		89	0.0220
		78	0.0220
		53	0.0150
		56	0.0040
		68	0.3100
		70	0.0580
		67	0.0440
		66	0.0290
		72	0.0220
		65	0.2310
		74	0.0220
		4	0.2100
		3	0.2600
		6	0.0220
		2	0.3960
3	जाखोड़ा	260/987	0.0290
		260	0.0360
		261	0.2390
		259	0.0730
		262	0.0020
		257	0.3250
		256	0.0150
		255	0.2170
		247	0.0040
		246	0.1375
		241	0.2170
		242	0.0440
		237	0.1735
		225	0.0150

1	2	3	4
3	जाखोडा (जारी....)	222	0.0080
		216	0.2460
		216/996	0.1950
		214	0.1590
		213	0.0800
		211	0.0040
4	किशनपुरा (केथून)	338	0.0290
		339	0.1730
		340	0.1230
		337	0.2100
		322	0.0150
		324	0.3980
		323	0.0940
		264	0.0290
		267	0.1730
		269	0.0360
		273	0.0440
		274	0.0940
		272	0.0080
		277	0.0290
		282	0.0220
		280	0.1520
5	गोदलियाहेड़ी	468	0.0360
		470	0.1665
		469	0.0220
		466	0.1520
		465	0.0150
		472	0.1880
		464	0.1450
		463	0.0290
		453	0.1800
		452	0.0290
		451	0.0360
		450	0.0800
		436	0.0360
		449	0.0220
		300	0.3320
		299	0.1160
		301	0.4040
		278	0.1590
		279	0.1880
		269	0.0220
		268	0.2240
		217	0.0650
		218	0.1300
		215	0.1730
		221	0.0220
		198	0.0510
		179	0.0580
		180	0.1660
		182	0.1230
		183	0.1800
		166	0.0150
		165	0.1730
		151	0.1950
		152	0.1160
		153	0.2600
6	मोरपा	274	0.0290
		272/372	0.0730
		273	0.0150
		272	0.1300
		267	0.2310
		266	0.0080

1	2	3	4
6	मोरपा (जारी...)	266/434 268 265 262 261 260 253 234 236 252 237 246 246/403 246/402 241 242 244 243 214 220 217 217/453 29 28 272 269 271 270 265 212 263 209 191 192 200 193/402 195 194 181 175 174 135 136 142 141 140 145 147 156 147/383 154 153 27 28 29 30 9 8 7 6 824 825 822	0.0080 0.0800 0.0290 0.2530 0.0150 0.2890 0.0440 0.0150 0.1450 0.0360 0.2160 0.1730 0.0080 0.0080 0.0290 0.1590 0.0650 0.0360 0.0290 0.1160 0.3470 0.0290 0.0360 0.0290 0.0080 0.0510 0.2600 0.3480 0.1100 0.0220 0.0360 0.0080 0.0940 0.2020 0.0800 0.1300 0.0290 0.1450 0.1100 0.0220 0.1010 0.0150 0.0650 0.2100 0.3030 0.1100 0.1880 0.2100 0.0020 0.2310 0.1800 0.0510 0.0440 0.0940 0.1450 0.0580 0.0020 0.1300 0.1100 0.0290 0.0580 0.1300 0.1600
7	अरनिया		
	रसूलपुर		
	ताथेद		

1	2	3	4
9	ताथेड़ (जारी....)	777	0.3170
		774	0.2600
		773	0.2600
		772	0.3030
		771	0.0020
		770	0.6280
		770/870/928	0.0580
		770/870	0.0020
10	वृजेशपुरा	541	0.0220
		540	0.3250
		534	0.0940
		536	0.0440
		535	0.1300
		529	0.2600
		520	0.0220
		477	0.1010
		476	0.0580
		479	0.0020
		481	0.0650
		482	0.0440
		475	0.0020
		474	0.0020
		482/547	0.0360
		483	0.0290
		520	0.0150
		461	0.3030
		465	0.0150
		466	0.1160
		487	0.0080
		459	0.0150
		450	0.1370
		451	0.1180
		453	0.0940
		454	0.0360
		455	0.0040
		456	0.0040
		457	0.0290
		411	0.0440
		410	0.0360
		409	0.0220
		386	0.1160
		385	0.1450
		380	0.0040
		349	0.0360
		347	0.2520
		346	0.0150
		276	0.1450
		275	0.0080
		273	0.0150
		274	0.0650
		271	0.0720
		270	0.0720
		284	0.0080
		266	0.0080
		215	0.1370
		216	0.0360
		217	0.0440
		218	0.0360
		219	0.0220
		220	0.0040
		209	0.1450
		210	0.0080
		30	0.1180

1	2	3	4
10	बृजेशपुरा (जारी)	24	0.1880
		25	0.0290
		22	0.0040
		21	0.0290
11	पिपल्दा शेखान	255/271	0.0510
		255	0.2670
		256	0.0870
		257	0.1660
		254	0.0360
		253	0.0290
12	रामखेड़ली	330	0.0150
		329	0.1800
		328	0.1450
		327	0.0150
		295	0.0510
		296	0.0510
		291	0.2160
		292	0.0220
		293	0.0040
		280	0.0510
		276	0.0290
		277	0.0650
		278	0.0080
		279	0.0440
		273	0.1450
		268	0.0560
		289	0.2240
		270	0.1450
		266	0.0020
		271	0.0510
		271/365	0.0360
		265	0.0510
		213	0.0290
		210	0.0650
		211	0.1590
		212	0.1100
		185	0.0650
		183	0.2050
		184	0.1300
		188/380	0.0040
		174	0.2800
		173	0.0650
		172	0.0150
		180	0.0440
		162/379	0.0290
		162	0.0360
		152	0.0560
		151	0.3470
		148	0.0040
		149	0.0510
		150/340	0.0080
		150	0.0510
		95	0.0150
		70	0.0800
		71	0.0440
		73	0.0650
		72	0.0940
		58/377	0.0150
		57	0.0580
		58	0.1880
		55	0.0080
		1/374	0.1100
13	नोटाना	210	0.0720

1	2	3	4
13	नोटाना (जारी.....)	209	0.0080
		208	0.0150
		207	0.0220
		206	0.1880
		204	0.3970
		1	0.1520
		720	0.0080
		719	0.2020
		721	0.1950
		722	0.2310
		723	0.0290
		717	0.0360
		715	0.1950
		716	0.1450
		705	0.0720
		894	0.1370
		693	0.4040
		691	0.1800
		687	0.0580
14	चन्देसल	2281	0.1450
		2279	0.0360
		2277	0.3460
		2276	0.0220
		2269	0.0080
		361	0.0440
		362	0.0440
		2220	0.0080
		2211	0.0080
		2210	0.4040
		2151	0.0510
		2150	0.0150
		2149	0.0080
		2146	0.0440
		2145	0.0220
		2143	0.2670
		2142	0.0800
		2140	0.0510
		2138	0.0440
		2137	0.0940
		2136	0.1180
		2135	0.0360
15	देवली मच्छियान	270	0.1010
		531	0.1450
		527	0.1730
		526	0.0360
		525	0.0080
		524	0.0080
		520	0.0650
		519	0.0080
		512	0.1950
		508	0.0080
		509	0.0150
		510	0.0150
		511	0.1950
		513	0.2520
		505	0.0510
16	किशनपुरा उर्फ नयागांव	97	0.2520
		96	0.0360
		93	0.0150
		94/524	0.2310
		94	0.0080
		95	0.0150
		95/474	0.0440

1	2	3	4
16	विशालपुरा उर्फ नवागांव (जारी...)	52	0.3030
		51	0.0360
		53	0.0080
		54	0.3900
		38	0.1880
		37	0.2740
		775	0.0290
		776	0.0720
		774	0.3030
		772	0.0290
		768	0.1230
		767	0.1160
		769	0.0720
		765	0.0290
		764	0.1590
		759	0.1800
		753	0.0290
		752	0.0290
17	सावडी	637	0.0580
		636	0.3390
		635	0.0580
		634	0.0080
		611	0.0940
		612	0.3250
		609	0.0360
		606	0.0150
		594	0.1950
		593	0.1010
		595	0.1800
		596	0.2360
		597	0.0290
		598	0.1660
		776	0.0360
		769	0.1450
		768	0.1520
		767	0.2880
		716	0.0440
		710	0.0940
		711	0.1730
		712	0.1730
		685	0.0510
		684	0.0290
		683	0.1010
		682	0.0940
		681	0.0650
		680	0.0290
		679	0.0290
		665	0.0150
		293	0.0510
		292	0.0440
		147	0.1450
		146	0.1160
		145	0.1590
		144	0.0800
		143	0.0440
		142	0.0080
		141	0.0510
		139	0.0360
		140	0.0720
		129	0.0440
		130	0.1520
		132	0.1370
		79	0.0650
17	सावडी (जारी...)	71	0.0650
		1	0.4400

[फा0स0आर0-31015/8/2004-ओ आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2005

S. O. 4643.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.3132, dated 30 August, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) published in the Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline Extension Project from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited ;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 10th October, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

TEHSIL : LADPURA		DISTRICT : KOTA	STATE : RAJASTHAN
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
1	GALANA	749	0.0380
		750	0.0650
		748	0.1230
		747	0.1730
		744	0.3100
		745/859	0.1370
		742	0.2170
		743	0.2100
		741	0.0290
		740	0.0080
		730	0.2740
		728	0.1370
		727	0.0380
		720	0.2520
		721	0.2810
		717	0.0220
		714	0.2900
		716	0.0080
		715	0.1520
		687	0.2020
		605	0.1450
		686	0.1010
		618	0.1370
		619	0.0290
		626	0.0080
		620	0.3030
		621	0.2450
		681	0.2450
		680	0.0150
		677	0.2020
		673	0.2450
		676	0.0020
		674	0.2020
		648	0.1450
		668	0.0940

1	2	3	4
1	GALANA (Contd....)	649	0.1590
		660	0.1370
		652	0.0220
		659	0.0220
		658	0.3030
		435	0.0220
2	KADIHEDA	434	0.1660
		430	0.0720
		431	0.2520
		426	0.2160
		426/538	0.0150
		425	0.2310
		406	0.0040
		407	0.4550
		362	0.1370
		361	0.0220
		167	0.0290
		166	0.0650
		169	0.0040
		168	0.0150
		185	0.0220
		183	0.1370
		182	0.1300
		184	0.0020
		181	0.0580
		137	0.0220
		116	0.0290
		115	0.0440
		114	0.0360
		102	0.0080
		101	0.1160
		103	0.1080
		100	0.0150
		89	0.0220
		78	0.0220
		53	0.0150
		56	0.0040
		68	0.3100
		70	0.0580
		67	0.0440
		66	0.0290
		72	0.0220
		65	0.2310
		74	0.0220
		4	0.2100
		3	0.2600
		6	0.0220
		2	0.3960
3	JAKHODA	260/987	0.0290
		260	0.0360
		261	0.2390
		259	0.0730
		262	0.0020
		257	0.3250
		256	0.0150
		255	0.2170
		247	0.0040
		246	0.1375
		241	0.2170
		242	0.0440
		237	0.1735
		225	0.0150

1	2	3	4
3	JAKHODA (Cond...)	222	0.0080
		216	0.2460
		216/996	0.1950
		214	0.1590
		213	0.0800
		211	0.0040
4	KISHANPURA (KETHUN)	338	0.0290
		339	0.1730
		340	0.1230
		337	0.2100
		322	0.0150
		324	0.3980
		323	0.0940
		264	0.0290
		267	0.1730
		269	0.0360
		273	0.0440
		274	0.0940
		272	0.0080
		277	0.0290
		282	0.0220
		280	0.1520
5	GODALIYAHEDI	468	0.0360
		470	0.1665
		469	0.0220
		466	0.1520
		465	0.0150
		472	0.1880
		464	0.1450
		463	0.0290
		453	0.1800
		452	0.0290
		451	0.0360
		450	0.0800
		436	0.0360
		449	0.0220
		300	0.3320
		299	0.1160
		301	0.4040
		278	0.1590
		279	0.1880
		269	0.0220
		268	0.2240
		217	0.0650
		218	0.1300
		215	0.1730
		221	0.0220
		198	0.0510
		179	0.0580
		180	0.1660
		182	0.1230
		183	0.1800
		166	0.0150
		165	0.1730
		151	0.1950
		152	0.1160
		153	0.2600
6	MORPA	274	0.0290
		272/372	0.0730
		273	0.0150
		272	0.1300
		267	0.2310
		266	0.0080

1	2	3	4
6	MORPA (Contd...)	268/434	0.0060
		268	0.0800
		265	0.0290
		262	0.2530
		261	0.0150
		260	0.2890
		253	0.0440
		234	0.0150
		236	0.1450
		252	0.0360
		237	0.2160
		246	0.1730
		246/403	0.0080
		246/402	0.0060
		241	0.0290
		242	0.1590
		244	0.0650
		243	0.0360
		214	0.0290
		220	0.1160
		217	0.3470
		217/453	0.0290
		29	0.0360
		28	0.0290
7	ARNIYA	272	0.0080
		269	0.0510
		271	0.2600
		270	0.3460
		265	0.1100
		212	0.0220
		263	0.0360
		209	0.0080
		191	0.0940
		192	0.2020
		200	0.0800
		193/402	0.1300
		195	0.0290
		194	0.1450
		181	0.1100
		175	0.0220
		174	0.1010
		135	0.0150
		136	0.0650
		142	0.2100
		141	0.3030
		140	0.1100
		145	0.1880
		147	0.2100
		156	0.0020
		147/383	0.2310
		154	0.1800
		153	0.0510
8	RASULPUR	27	0.0440
		28	0.0940
		29	0.1450
		30	0.0560
		9	0.0020
		8	0.1300
		7	0.1100
		6	0.0290
9	TATHED	824	0.0560
		825	0.1300
		822	0.1600

1	2	3	4
9	TATHED (Contd....)	777	0.3170
		774	0.2600
		773	0.2600
		772	0.3030
		771	0.0020
		770	0.6280
		770/870/928	0.0580
		770/870	0.0020
10	BRAJESHPURA	541	0.0220
		540	0.3250
		534	0.0940
		536	0.0440
		535	0.1300
		529	0.2600
		520	0.0220
		477	0.1010
		476	0.0580
		479	0.0020
		481	0.0650
		482	0.0440
		475	0.0020
		474	0.0020
		482/547	0.0360
		483	0.0290
		520	0.0150
		481	0.3030
		485	0.0150
		466	0.1160
		467	0.0080
		459	0.0150
		450	0.1370
		451	0.1160
		453	0.0940
		454	0.0360
		455	0.0040
		456	0.0040
		457	0.0290
		411	0.0440
		410	0.0360
		409	0.0220
		386	0.1160
		385	0.1450
		380	0.0040
		349	0.0360
		347	0.2520
		346	0.0150
		276	0.1450
		275	0.0080
		273	0.0150
		274	0.0650
		271	0.0720
		270	0.0720
		284	0.0080
		266	0.0080
		215	0.1370
		216	0.0360
		217	0.0440
		218	0.0360
		219	0.0220
		220	0.0040
		209	0.1450
		210	0.0080
		30	0.1160

1	2	3	4
10	BRAJESHPURA (Contd...)	24	0.1880
		25	0.0290
		22	0.0040
		21	0.0290
11	PIPALDA SHEKHAN	255/271	0.0510
		255	0.2670
		256	0.0870
		257	0.1660
		254	0.0360
		253	0.0290
12	RAMKHEDLI	330	0.0150
		329	0.1800
		328	0.1450
		327	0.0150
		295	0.0510
		296	0.0510
		291	0.2160
		292	0.0220
		293	0.0040
		280	0.0510
		276	0.0290
		277	0.0650
		278	0.0080
		279	0.0440
		273	0.1450
		268	0.0580
		289	0.2240
		270	0.1450
		266	0.0020
		271	0.0510
		271/365	0.0360
		265	0.0510
		213	0.0290
		210	0.0650
		211	0.1590
		212	0.1100
		185	0.0650
		183	0.2050
		184	0.1300
		188/380	0.0040
		174	0.2600
		173	0.0650
		172	0.0150
		180	0.0440
		162/379	0.0290
		162	0.0360
		152	0.0580
		151	0.3470
		148	0.0040
		149	0.0510
		150/340	0.0080
		150	0.0510
		95	0.0150
		70	0.0800
		71	0.0440
		73	0.0650
		72	0.0940
		58/377	0.0150
		57	0.0580
		58	0.1880
		55	0.0080
		1/374	0.1100
13	NOTANA	210	0.0720

1	2	3	4
13	NOTANA (Contd...)	209	0.0080
		208	0.0150
		207	0.0220
		206	0.1880
		204	0.3970
		1	0.1520
		720	0.0080
		719	0.2020
		721	0.1950
		722	0.2310
		723	0.0290
		717	0.0360
		715	0.1950
		716	0.1450
		705	0.0720
		694	0.1370
		693	0.4040
		691	0.1800
		687	0.0580
14	CHANDRESAL	2281	0.1450
		2279	0.0360
		2277	0.3460
		2278	0.0220
		2269	0.0080
		361	0.0440
		362	0.0440
		2220	0.0080
		2211	0.0080
		2210	0.4040
		2151	0.0510
		2150	0.0150
		2149	0.0080
		2146	0.0440
		2145	0.0220
		2143	0.2670
		2142	0.0800
		2140	0.0510
		2138	0.0440
		2137	0.0940
		2136	0.1180
		2135	0.0360
15	DEVLI MACHHIYAN	270	0.1010
		531	0.1450
		527	0.1730
		526	0.0360
		525	0.0080
		524	0.0080
		520	0.0650
		519	0.0080
		512	0.1950
		508	0.0080
		509	0.0150
		510	0.0150
		511	0.1950
		513	0.2520
		505	0.0510
16	KISHANPURA URF NAYAGAON	97	0.2520
		96	0.0360
		93	0.0150
		94/524	0.2310
		94	0.0080
		95	0.0150
		95/474	0.0440

1	2	3	4
16	KISHANPURA URF NAYAGAON (Contd....)	52	0.3030
		51	0.0360
		53	0.0080
		54	0.3900
		38	0.1880
		37	0.2740
		775	0.0290
		776	0.0720
		774	0.3030
		772	0.0290
		768	0.1230
		767	0.1160
		769	0.0720
		765	0.0290
		764	0.1590
		759	0.1800
		753	0.0290
		752	0.0290
17	GAWDI	637	0.0580
		636	0.3390
		635	0.0580
		634	0.0080
		611	0.0940
		612	0.3250
		609	0.0360
		606	0.0150
		594	0.1950
		593	0.1010
		595	0.1800
		596	0.2380
		597	0.0290
		598	0.1660
		776	0.0360
		769	0.1450
		768	0.1520
		767	0.2880
		716	0.0440
		710	0.0940
		711	0.1730
		712	0.1730
		685	0.0510
		684	0.0290
		683	0.1010
		682	0.0940
		681	0.0650
		680	0.0290
		679	0.0290
		665	0.0150
		293	0.0510
		292	0.0440
		147	0.1450
		146	0.1160
		145	0.1590
		144	0.0800
		143	0.0440
		142	0.0080
		141	0.0510
		139	0.0360
		140	0.0720
		129	0.0440
		130	0.1520
		132	0.1370
		79	0.0650
		71	0.0650
		1	0.4400

[F.N. R-31015/ 8/2004-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. जा. 4644.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1982 (1982 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 831 तारीख 21 फरवरी, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 26 फरवरी, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मोंगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुंबई-मोंगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के माध्यम से भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 25 अप्रैल, 2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विलम्बों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

तहसील : मलारला डूंगर		अनुसूची जिला : सवाई माधोपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1	मक्सूदनपुरा	282	0.1440
		283	0.0720
		281	0.0050
		289	0.1872
		290	0.1440
		291	0.0917
		222	0.2376
		223	0.0912
		220	0.1224
		212	0.0735
		218	0.1656
		217	0.1800
		218	0.1656
		300	0.0050
		125	0.0288
		301	0.0720
		302	0.3744
		308	0.0050
		311	0.2088
		359	0.1153
		355	0.1152
		356	0.0720
		357	0.0864
		361	0.1485
		362	0.2160
		371	0.0216
		377	0.0050
		375	0.0504
		374	0.3312
		373	0.1080
		426	0.0050
		427	0.1512
		428	0.1028
		429	0.1296
		440	0.2304
		439	0.0072
		442	0.0360
		441	0.0864
		443	0.0072
		447	0.0072
		430	0.0288
		438	0.0144

[फा0सं0आर0-31015/88/2004-ओ आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2005

S. O. 4644.— Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.631, dated the 21st February, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) published in the Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying an extension pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline Extension Project from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 25th April, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in said land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

TEHSIL : MALARNA DUNGAR		SCHEDULE DISTRICT : SAWAI MADHOPUR		STATE : RAJASTHAN	
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.		AREA IN HECTARE	
1	2	3		4	
1	MAKSUDANPURA	282		0.1440	
		283		0.0720	
		281		0.0050	
		289		0.1872	
		290		0.1440	
		291		0.0917	
		222		0.2376	
		223		0.0912	
		220		0.1224	
		212		0.0735	
		218		0.1656	
		217		0.1800	
		216		0.1656	
		300		0.0050	
		125		0.0288	
		301		0.0720	
		302		0.3744	
		308		0.0050	
		311		0.2088	
		359		0.1153	
		355		0.1152	
		356		0.0720	
		357		0.0864	
		361		0.1485	
		362		0.2160	
		371		0.0216	
		377		0.0050	
		375		0.0504	
		374		0.3312	
		373		0.1080	
		426		0.0050	
		427		0.1512	
		428		0.1028	
		429		0.1296	
		440		0.2304	
		439		0.0072	
		442		0.0360	
		441		0.0864	
		443		0.0072	
		447		0.0072	
		430		0.0288	
		438		0.0144	

[F.N. R-31015/ 88/2004-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4645.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2671 तारीख 28 जुलाई, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 30 जुलाई, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पिखला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजयासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुंबई-मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के माध्यम से भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तर पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आग्रह की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 10 सितम्बर, 2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

तहसील : झालरापाटन		अनुसूची जिला : झालावाड	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1	चंगेरी	43	0.0504
		108	0.4464
		64	0.6048
		127	0.0360
		273	0.1512
		289	0.2880
		296	0.0432
		277	0.0072
		42	0.0216
		53	0.1440
		63	0.0216
		70	0.2088
2	गिन्धोर	457	0.0288
		474	0.0159
		406	0.0152
		387	0.0196
		339	0.0181
		327	0.0335
		309	0.0360
		249	0.1669
3	चौदिया खेडी	158	0.0538
		225	0.0072
		160	0.1515
		272	0.0738
4	मालीपुरा	275	0.3356
		257	0.0451
		282	0.0144
		281	0.0144
		280	0.2016
		277	0.0576
		887	0.0965
		12	0.0216
5	झालरापाटन	13	0.1296
6	टोलखेड़ा	14	0.0396
7	जरेल	379	0.0216
		381	0.1800
		382	0.1800
		384	0.2076
8	डाबलीकलां	152	0.0072
		245	0.0108
		302	0.0072
		183	0.0216
9	माछोपुर	35	0.0072

[फा0सं0आर0-31015/77/2004-ओ आर-11]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2005

S. O. 4645.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.2671, dated the 28th July, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30 July, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying on extension pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Mangliya Pipeline Extension Project from Mangliya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited ;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 10 September, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

TEHSIL : JHALARAPATAN		SCHEDULE	DISTRICT : JHALAWAR		STATE : RAJASTHAN
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE		SURVEY NO.		AREA IN HECTARE
1	2		3		4
1	CHANGERI		43		0.0504
			108		0.4464
			64		0.6048
			127		0.0360
			273		0.1512
			289		0.2880
			296		0.0432
			277		0.0072
			42		0.0216
			53		0.1440
			63		0.0216
			70		0.2088
2	GINDHOR		457		0.0288
			474		0.0159
			406		0.0152
			387		0.0196
			339		0.0181
			327		0.0335
			309		0.0360
3	CHANDIA KHEDI		249		0.1669
			158		0.0538
			225		0.0072
			160		0.1515
4	MALIPURA		272		0.0738
			275		0.3356
			257		0.0451
			282		0.0144
			281		0.0144
			280		0.2016
			277		0.0576
5	JHALARAPATAN		887		0.0965
6	TOLKHEDA		12		0.0216
			13		0.1296
			14		0.0396
7	JAREL		379		0.0216
			381		0.1800
			382		0.1800
			384		0.2076
8	DABLIKALAN		152		0.0072
			245		0.0108
			302		0.0072
			183		0.0216
9	MADHOPUR		35		0.0072

[F.N. R-31015/ 77/2004-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4646.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कम्पनी मेसर्स रिलाएंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड है, के गोवो के उत्तरी/दक्षिणी अपट ऑफिसर के खोज ब्लॉकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य की संरचनाओं से आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य में, मेडक जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के लिए श्री पी. बुच्चारेडडी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन प्रयोजना, 403, 'सी' एवरेस्ट ब्लॉक, आदित्या एन्क्लेव, अमीरपेट, हैदराबाद, आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य पिन 500 038 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	सब-डिविजन नंबर	आर ओ यू अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	एर	सि एर
1	2	3	4	5	6
मंडल 8 जिन्नारम		जिल्ला 8 मेदक	राज्य 8 आन्धा प्रदेश		
1) अलीनगर	70	-	0	00	35
	71	-	0	04	60
	79	-	2	64	20
2) गडिपोत्तारम	57	-	0	10	15
	58	-	0	87	80
	59	-	0	53	40
	60	-	0	71	45
	70	-	0	30	80
	71	-	0	10	00
	72	-	0	00	50
	78	-	0	20	35
	79	-	0	22	40
सर्वे सं 70 और 72 के बीच में		-	0	08	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
मंडल : जिला/मंडल	खिला : मंडल			राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश	
3) चेदलापोतारम	79	-	0	14	15
	80	-	0	20	70
	83	-	0	00	10
	84	-	0	21	45
	85	-	0	00	45
4) किप्टायपल्लि	156*	-	0	50	60
	157*	-	0	70	30
	158	-	0	60	00
मंडल : सगरिडडी	जिला : मंदक			राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश	
1) कोल्लापूर	35	-	0	35	00
	44*	-	0	14	45
	45*	-	0	17	20
	46	-	0	14	60
	63	-	0	00	55
	64*	-	0	04	05
	65	-	0	02	60
	76*	-	0	03	25
	77	-	0	00	60
	78	-	0	00	95
	79*	-	0	08	35
	80*	-	0	12	75
	सर्वे नं 35 में	-	0	03	75
मंडल : कोण्डापुर	जिला : मंदक			राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश	
1) मल्कापूर	9*	-	0	26	30
	10	-	0	01	75
	107	-	0	64	05
	108*	-	0	83	00
	112	-	0	25	50
	113	-	1	14	35
	114	1	0	41	10
	126	1	0	05	10
	127*	-	0	61	30
	131	1	0	37	50
	131	2	0	06	20
	132*	-	0	19	10
	139*	-	0	39	50
	524	-	0	02	95
	525	-	0	19	65

मंडल : नीउडापुर	मिल्ला:मिंदुरु	राज्य:आन्ध्र प्रदेश
526	-	0 22 90
527	-	0 34 10
542*	-	0 26 85
544*	-	0 25 80
609*	-	0 44 00
610*	-	0 10 65
सर्वे सं 9 और 540 के बीच में	-	0 11 05
सर्वे सं 132 और 524 के बीच में	-	0 04 75
सर्वे सं 526 और 527 के बीच में	-	0 04 00
सर्वे नं 114/1 में	-	0 04 55
सर्वे नं 131/1 और 127/3 में	-	0 03 85

* का.आ. 211, दिनांक: 22 -01 -2002 द्वारा पी.एम.पी. ऐक्ट, 1962 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अर्न्तगत सूचित किये गये सर्वे नंबर। इस प्रतिपादन नया विस्तीर्ण केलिए।

[फा. सं. एल-14014/32/2005-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मंडल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th December. 2005

S. O. 4646.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from exploration blocks in the Northern/Southern Offshore of Goa and Structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the Promoter company of M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of Medak District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such Pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962(50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri P. Butcha Reddy, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, Pipeline Project, 403, 'C'-Everest Block, Aditya Enclave, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, Pin-500 038.

Schedule					
Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for ROU		
			Hectare	Are	C-Are
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mandal : Jinnaram		District : Medak	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1. Allinagar	70	-	0	00	35
	71	-	0	04	60
	79	-	2	64	20
2. Gadipotharam	57	-	0	10	15
	58	-	0	87	80
	59	-	0	53	40
	60	-	0	71	45
	70	-	0	30	80
	71	-	0	10	00
	72	-	0	00	50
	78	-	0	20	35
	79	-	0	22	40
	In Bet Sy.No. 70& 72		0	08	50
3. Chetlapotharam	79	-	0	14	15
	80	-	0	20	70
	83	-	0	00	10
	84	-	0	21	45
	85	-	0	00	45
4. Kistalipalli	156*	-	0	50	60
	157*	-	0	70	30
	158	-	0	60	00
Mandal : Sangareddy		District : Medak	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1. Kothlapur	35	-	0	35	00
	44*	-	0	14	45
	45*	-	0	17	20
	46	-	0	14	60
	63	-	0	00	55
	64*	-	0	04	05
	65	-	0	02	60
	76*	-	0	03	25
	77	-	0	00	60
	78	-	0	00	95
	79*	-	0	08	35
	80*	-	0	12	75
	In SY. No.35		0	03	75

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mandal : Kondapur	District : Medak		State : Andhra Pradesh		
1. Malkapur	9*	-	0	26	30
	10	-	0	01	75
	107	-	0	64	05
	108*	-	0	83	00
	112	-	0	25	50
	113	-	1	14	35
	114	1	0	41	10
	126	1	0	05	10
	127*	-	0	61	30
	131	1	0	37	50
	131	2	0	06	20
	132*	-	0	19	10
	139*	-	0	39	50
	524	-	0	02	95
	525	-	0	19	65
	526	-	0	22	90
	527	-	0	34	10
	542*	-	0	26	85
	544*	-	0	25	80
	609*	-	0	44	00
	610*	-	0	10	65
	In Bet Sy No.9&540	-	0	11	05
	In Bet Sy. No.132& 524	-	0	04	75
	In Bet Sy. No.526&527	-	0	04	00
	In Sy. No.114/1	-	0	04	55
	In Sy. No.131/1&127/3	-	0	03	85

* Survey Nos. notified vide S.O. 211 dated 22-01-2002 u/s 3(1) of P&MP Act 1962. Present proposal is for additional extents.

[F. No. L-14014/32/2005-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4647.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब व सिंध बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नं.1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 41/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/77/2004-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

S.O. 4647.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 41/2004) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, 1 No. New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Punjab and Sind Bank, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-11-2005.

[No. L-12012/77/2004 -IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI SANT SINGH BAL : PRESIDING
OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL NO. 1, NEW DELHI**

I.D. No. 41/2004

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Ram Chander,
Village and P.O. Bisholi Kirpalpur,
Tehsil : Gianpur,
Distt. Sant Ravi Das Nagar,
Uttar Pradesh.

Workman

Versus:

The General Manager,
Punjab and Sind Bank,
Bank House,
21, Rajindra Place,
New Delhi-110001.

Management

Appearances : None for the workman.

Shri Sunil Parkash A/R for management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12012/77/2004 -IR (B-II) dated

18-8-2004 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the action of the management of Punjab and Sind Bank, Zonal Office, Central Zone, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Ram Chander, Ex-Gun-Man w.e.f. 4-7-2001 without complying Section 25-F of the I. D. Act, 1947 is just, fair and legal? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?”

2. Perusal of the record shows that in response to the notice dated 28-8-2004 the workman claimant sent a written request to fix the case for 27-2-2005 because he has some apprehension of pressure etc. of Gundas. The case was then adjourned to 20-1-2005, 28-3-05, 12-5-05, 15-6-05 and 22-8-05 but neither the claimant nor any body else on his behalf appeared to file the claim. It appears that the workman is not interested in filing the claim and contesting this case. As such there appears to be no dispute and hence a no dispute Award is Accordingly passed. File be consigned to record room.

S. S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4648.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं.1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 247/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/150/2000-आई आर (डी यू)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4648.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 247/2000) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal/Labour Court, No. 1, Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation management of Dep. of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-11-2005.

[No. L-40012/150/2000 -IR (DU)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

**CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL -CUM-
LABOUR COURT-1 CHANDIGARH.**

I. D. No. 247/2004

Sh. Brij Lal Yadav s/o Sh. Jagroop Singh, H.No. 1929, Indira Colony, Manimajra, Chandigarh-160001.

Applicant

Versus

1. The Chief General Manager, Telecom, Punjab Circle, Sector 34, Chandigarh 160001.

2. The Principal General Manager, Telecom, Sector-18, Chandigarh-160001.

Indian Airlines Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-11-2005.

Respondent

[No.L- 11012/82/99 -IR (C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Sec.

Appearances

For the workman: None.

For the management: Shri G. C. Babbar

AWARD

Passed on 20-10-2005

Central Govt. vide No. L. 40012/150/2000-IR (D.U) dated 30th of June 2000 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the action of the management of Deptt. of Telecom. Chandigarh in terminating the services of Shri Brij Lal Yadav S/o Sh. Jagroop Singh w.e.f. 27-2-99 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. Case repeatedly called. None has put up appearance for the workman. Awaited up to 2.30 P.M. As per report on Court Notice for today the workman is not residing on the address given. Authorised representative or the workman are also not appearing on several dates and even today. It appears that workman is not interested in prosecuting his case. In view of the above, the present reference is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Chandigarh

20-10-2005

RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4649.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन एयरलाइंस लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निर्यातों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 25/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/82/99-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4649.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 25/2000) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi-I now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI SANT SINGH BAL : PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 25/2000

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Shiv Darshan, Driver,
son of Shri Jyoti Prakash Sharma,
r/o F-93, Himkunj, Sector 14,
Rohini, Delhi.

Workman

Versus:

The General Manager, (P),
Indian Airlines Limited,
Northern Region, I.G.I. Airport,
Palam, New Delhi-110001.

Management

Appearances : None for the workman.

Ms. Poonam Dass A/R for management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-11012/82/99 -ID (C-I) dated 17-2-2000 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the action of the Indian Airlines Ltd., New Delhi in stopping/terminating Shri Shiv Darshan, Driver from service w.e.f. 1-5-99 is just and fair? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. Brief facts of this case as culled from the pleadings i.e. statement of claim and written statement are that the workman Shiv Darshan claims that he was employed as Driver by the respondent M/s Indian Airlines w.e.f. 23rd of September, 97 till 30th of April, 99 on casual basis and he worked regularly to the satisfaction of the management and his services were terminated on 28th of April, 99. He made representation on the date of termination requesting not to terminate his services and for his regularisation but the same was rejected. His services were terminated illegally. He was not given any notice nor paid wages in lieu of notice as required under the law as such his services were terminated illegally. He was not given any notice nor paid wages in lieu of notice as required under the law as such his services were terminated illegally, arbitrarily and in violation of the provisions of law. Workman made another

representation on 1-5-99 requesting for regularising his appointment but of no avail. Aggrieved by the illegal termination of his services workman approached the Labour Commissioner for reconciliation vide application dated 10th of May, 99. No settlement was arrived at and the efforts resulted in failure and ultimately the dispute was referred to this Tribunal for adjudication vide above reference, and that the action of the management is illegal and against principles of natural justice and he claims reinstatement with full back wages with continuity of service.

3. Claim has been contested by the management by filing its reply raising preliminary objections that he was engaged on casual basis to meet the exigency requirement of the management and that the matter has been settled by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide judgement order dated 21st of August, 98 in writ petition No. 2644/98 (97) titled as Gurpal Singh and other Vs. Indian Airlines and others as confirmed during the course of arguments following the previous judgment reported in JT 1995 (7) S.C.545 and 1996 (9) S.C.C. 217 following the decision reported in writ petition No. 4113/91 Sushil Kumar Saini Vs. Indian Airlines and others and the workman is not entitled to the relief claimed. He being only casual worker he could not be included in the panel formulated under the direction of the High Court and otherwise also his name did not appear in the panel formulated of drivers. On merits the claim of the workman is denied. Workman has not filed rejoinder nor adduced evidence and failed to substantiate his claim pertaining to the reference. He has not appearing in this case and last twenty-one hearing since 26-11-2001.

On the other hand management has examined Sh. Vijay Kumar Senior Manager who substantiated the contentions of the management that he is not entitled to the claim and that he could not be covered under the scheme formulated under the directions of the High Court. As such his name could not find place in the panel formulated under the direction of the high Court and he could not be adjusted for regular appointment. In view of the above facts his statement goes un rebutted on record and in view of his statement the workman is not entitled to the claim of reinstatement and appointment in the regular post. Reference is answered accordingly. File be consigned to record room.

Dated: 7-11-2005

S. S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4650.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1 चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 153/99) को

प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/22/99-आईआर(बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4650.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 153/99) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No 1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of India, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-11-2005.

[No.L-12012/22/99-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1 CHANDIGARH

Case No. I. D 153/99

The General Secretary, Bank of India Empls. Association, C/o Bank of India, Sector 17, Main branch, Chandigarh.

....Applicant

Versus

1. The Zonal Manager, Bank of India, Zonal Office, 181-182, Sector -17C, Chandigarh.

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: None

For the management: Sh. N.K. Zakhmi

AWARD

Passed on 7-11-2005

Central Govt. vide No. L. 12012/22/99/IR/ (B-II) dated 23-6-1999 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of India in denial of promotion to Sh. Pramjit Rajpal is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from what date?”

2. None appeared on behalf of the workman. Workman or his advocate is not appearing for the last several dates despite regd. notices issued on 12-7-2005, 4-10-2005 for today. The Ld. counsel for the management submitted that the reference may be returned to the Appropriate Govt. as workman is not interested in prosecuting his case and it appears that he is gainfully employed somewhere. In view of the above, as workman, it appears is not interested to pursue present reference,

the same is returned for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

CHANDIGARH

7-11-2005

RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4651.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1 मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 34/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/60/96-आईआर(बी-11)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4651.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award Ref. No. 34/97) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Mumbai No. 1 as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Central Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 14-11-2005.

[No. L. 12012/60/96 -IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1

MUMBAI

PRESENT

JUSTICE GHANSHYAM DASS

Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-34 OF 1997

Parties : Employers in relation to the management
of Central Bank of India

And

Their workmen. (Shri. D.S. Wayal)

Appearances :

For the management : Shri. Lancy
D'souza,

For the Union : Mr. Umesh
Nabar, Adv.

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai dated the 31st day of October, 2005

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under clause (d) of sub section 1 and sub section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (the Act for short). Vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, order dated 12-5-1997 The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows:

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Regional Office, Pune in terminating the services of Shri Deoram S. Wayal, ex-Clerk w.e.f. 26-2-1994 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?"

2. Shri. Deoram Skharam Wayal (hereinafter referred to as workman) has filed the Statement of Claim dated 15-7-1997. The workman was in service since 2-12-1971 of the Central Bank of India having its Regional Office at Satranjiwala Chowk, Ravivar Peth, Pune (hereinafter referred to as Ist Party Bank).

3. He was posted as Peon at different branches of the Bank. He was promoted to the post of Clerk on 14-7-1998. He had unblemished record. He was charge sheeted on 2-9-1993 and subsequently charge sheeted on 16-8-1993 for acts of misconduct.

4. The charges as per charge sheet dated 02-6-1993 are as follows:

"While working at our Peth Branch during the period from 8-3-1975 to 11-7-88, he misuses his position as an employee of the Bank by deriving pecuniary benefit for himself through the loan which has been allowed to one Shri Bala Namdeo wayal, R.O, Awsari Kdh, Tal. Ambegaon, for Rs. 6,400- on 28-10-1983 for purchase of Oil Engine.

Further he also issued a : No Due Certificate" in favour of Bank of Baroda on 21-6-90 to Shri Bala Namdeo Wayal though there was a Delhi balance of Rs. 8769.84 in the loan account of Shri Bala Namdev Wayal."

5. The charge as per supplementary charge sheet dated 16-8-1993 is as follows :

"On 13-1-1993, Mr. Wayal, unauthorisedly visited Peth Br./accompanied Shri. B.V. Bhujbal, G.S. Jadhav, for verification of documents pertaining to the Departmental Enquiry initiated against Shri. Bhujbal. Mr. K. K. Gawade, Clerk, Shinoli Br. Was also with them. Even though, Mr. Wayal was in no way connected with the Departmental Enquiry case of Mr. Bhujbal, he unauthorisedly accompanied them. During the process of said verification, the following four files of borrowal accounts which are subject matter of the Charge sheet dated 2-6-1993 issued to Shri Wayal were unauthorisedly removed and are missing.

(i) Mr. Pandurang Sonu Wayal.

(ii) Mr. Bala Namdeo Wayal.

(iii) Mr. Shivaji Bhikaji Wayal.

(iv) Mrs. Indubai Bhikaji Rahane.

6. The departmental enquiry was conducted in which the workman duly participated. The enquiry resulted in proving of the first and second charge and partly proving the third charge. The show cause notice was issued to the workman to which the workman replied. The Disciplinary Authority accepted the findings of the Enquiry Officer and held the workman guilty for all the three charges leveled against him. The Disciplinary Authority accordingly imposed the Consolidated punishment of "Discharge from Bank's service" as per par 19.6 (E) of Bipartite Settlement. The workman was thereafter heard on the quantum of punishment also but the punishment has been finally imposed as proposed. The workman preferred the appeal before the Appellate Authority which was also dismissed *vide* order dated 10/5/1994. The workman then raised the dispute before the Conciliation Officer but it failed. Hence this reference.

7. The workman has challenged the enquiry report on the ground as stated in para 6 of Statement of Claim. It is alleged by the workman that the Enquiry Officer violated the principles of natural justice and thus the enquiry is bad and is liable to be set aside. It is alleged that the enquiry was based on a written complaint made by Shri. B. N. Wayal who was not produced as witness before the Enquiry Officer and the workman was not offered an opportunity to cross examine him. The complainant was not got examined, nor complaint was got proved by any other witness by the employer. There was no legal evidence in support of the complaint. No evidence was produced before the Enquiry Officer to show the actual removal of the files in question by the workman. A criminal case was there in this regard against the workman but the workman was acquitted by the Judicial Magistrate concerned. It is also alleged that the punishment of discharge from service is shocking as it is disproportionate.

8. The workman has alleged that the loan was taken by Shri. B. N. Wayal somewhere in the year 1983. At that time, the workman was posted as Peon. The workman could not have influenced any higher official of the Bank for sanction of the loan which was taken by B. N. Wayal, a relative of the workman for purchase of Oil engine. The oil engine was actually purchased by Mr. B. N. Wayal and it was repaid in instalments by him. The last instalment was paid on 14-9-1991. Thus, the workman did not receive any benefits within the aforesaid loan. The complaint was made falsely after a lapse of about 8 years. It is false to allege that the workman himself issued a false "No Due Certificate" on the letter head of Central Bank of India for Grant of loan by Bank of Baroda to B. N. Wayal. Regarding the Supplementary charges sheet the workman alleged that he did not remove the files nor he visited the Bank unauthorisedly. There was no evidence to prove this charge

at all. Since the complaint was not produced the principles of natural justice were violated and the very basis of the complaint is not proved by the Bank. Further, the workman was not permitted to cross examine Shri. S. D. Gadkari and on that score also principles of natural justice were violated.

9. The Bank has filed the written statement. The allegations made by the workman are denied. The documents have been filed on record to show the entire proceedings recorded by the Enquiry Officer. The enquiry was conducted in a fair manner. Due opportunity of hearing was given to the workman who participated in the enquiry through his authorized representative. No doubt, the complainant was not examined but that did not effect the result nor resulted in vitiation of the enquiry. No principles of natural justice was violated. It is true that Mr. Gadbari was not offered for cross examination but that was not necessary since he produced the document and not appeared as witness to state anything. The workman was offered full opportunity to defend himself. He failed to lead any evidence in his defence. The workman was issued show cause notice. The workman replied. His reply was considered by the Disciplinary Authority. The punishment was imposed. The workman was again heard on the quantum of punishment. The final order was passed. The workman preferred an appeal which resulted in dismissal.

10. The first point for consideration is as to whether the domestic enquiry has been conducted in a fair manner and the findings of the Enquiry Officer are correct.

11. I have gone through the evidence/documents available on record. The arguments advanced by the learned counsel for the parties have been considered. The entire file of the enquiry proceedings has been perused in presence of the learned counsel for the parties during the course of arguments.

12. The perusal of the enquiry file goes to show that the workman was issued with a first charges sheet and also the Supplementary charges sheet. The charges had been clearly spelled out. No information is wanting. The workman appeared through authorized representative. The workman remained present on each and every date fixed by the Enquiry Officer. The workman availed full opportunity by examining each and every document and the witness produced by the Presenting Officer before the Enquiry Officer. Mr. Gadbari had produced the documents. He was not offered for cross examination to the workman. The opportunity was given to lead the evidence in defense but the workman did not produce any evidence whatsoever in his defense. The workman never objected to the procedure adopted by the Enquiry Officer nor ever emphasized before the Enquiry Officer for any prejudice to him.

13. It is true that Mr. B. N. Wayal was not examined as witness before the Enquiry Officer. A date was given

for his production to the Presenting Officer but somehow or other witness was not produced. The main contention of the workman is that non production of the complainant himself amounts to violation of principles of natural justice since it causes prejudice to the workman as the basis of the complaint is not proved. In this regard, I feel that non production of the complainant itself did not cause any prejudice to the workman if examined would have gone to after the result of the enquiry. It is admitted fact by the workman that the complaint was made by Bala Namdeo Wayal. He is admittedly the relative of the workman. It is the admitted position that the loan of Rs. 6,400 was granted to B. N. Wayal. The purpose of loan was the purchase of Oil engine. The Oil engine was actually purchased. The receipt of purchase is available on record. It is the admitted position that the delivery of the engine was taken by workman himself under his signature. It is also the admitted position that the loan application was filled up by the workman in his own hand writing. The workman in his first reply did not specify any ground or circumstance under which B. N. Wayal had the reason to file a false complaint. At a later stage, the workman tried to allege that B. N. Wayal had enmosity on account of property dispute. It is surprising that no evidence whatsoever was led by the workman on this point. It is also surprising that the workman did not offer himself for cross examination when asked by the Enquiry Officer and required by the Presenting Officer.

The loan was repaid in installments. The last installment was paid in 14-9-1991. In the mean time, the development took place that B. N. Wayal wanted to take loan from Bank of Baroda for which a 'No Due Certificate' was required. This certificate was accordingly issued by Bank in question. It is alleged that this Certificate was issued by the workman. I feel that no direct evidence is available on record to show that workman issued a Certificate nor it is being issued with his signature nor it could be issued since he was not posted at that time in the said Branch in question being transferred to another branch. It is clear on record that debit balance was there against B. N. Wayal for non payment of the entire loan amount till the date of issue of "No Due Certificate". The question arises as to who was to be benefited out of the "No Due Certificate" in question. It is clear on record that this certificate could never be issued since debit balance was already there against B. N. Wayal. The only person who was going to be benefited is the workman who managed to get issued this certificate so that B. N. Wayal may avail the loan facility from Bank of Baroda. The last payment of installment of loan was made after the issue of the aforesaid certificate.

15. It may also be observed that the workman himself could produce B. N. Wayal if he was really interested in his production before the Enquiry Officer. Since he was his own relative, it was very easy for him to have produced

him before the Enquiry Officer and avail the benefit, if it was still available to him. It appears that the workman himself chose not to produce B. N. Wayal and if he produced, the statement might go against him. The workman could have insisted before the Enquiry Officer for production of B. N. Wayal. The workman was not allowed to cross examine Mr. Gadkari but it is clear that it did not cause any prejudice to the workman. His cross examination was not required nor it could help the workman in any manner.

16. The third charge came against the workman by way of Supplementary charge sheet. I feel that evidence to prove this charge is of circumstantial nature. No direct evidence could be possible for the Bank. The presence of the workman in the Bank was not unauthorized since he was permitted as evident from the record. Since the files have been missing which were relevant to the charges in question against the workman the same presumption could be drawn against the workman that he was the person behind the removal of the files since he was the person going to be directly benefited by it. Even if it may be presumed for a moment that this charge is not proved, that would not make any difference. The other charges are sufficiently duly proved on record.

17. In Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education v/s K. S. Gandhi, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that in a domestic enquiry it is the preponderance of probabilities and not proof beyond reasonable doubt.

18. In Kathi v/s State Bank of India & Ors. 1984(48) FLR 38 Honorable Supreme Court while considering a domestic enquiry against the delinquent with State Bank of India observed :

"In respect of an order involving adverse or penal consequences against an officer or an employee of Statutory Corporations like the State Bank of India, there must be an investigation into the charges consistent with the requirement of the situation in accordance with the principles of natural justice as far as these were applicable to a particular situation. So whether a particular principle of natural justice has been violated or not has to be judged in the background of the nature of charges, the nature of the investigation conducted in the background of any statutory or relevant rules governing such enquiries. The basic concept is fair play in action administrative, judicial or quasi-judicial. When on the question of facts there was no dispute, no real prejudice has been caused to a party aggrieved by an order, by absence of any formal opportunity of cross-examination per se does not invalidate or vitiate the decision arrived at fairly. This is more so when the party against whom an order has been passed does not dispute the facts

and does not demand to test the veracity of the version of the credibility of the statement”.

19. State of Haryana & Anr. v/s. Ratansingh 1997 (34) FLR 264 the Hon'ble Supreme Court held :

“It is well settled that in a domestic enquiry the strict and sophisticated rules of evidence under the Indian Evidence Act may not apply. All materials which are logically probative for a prudent mind are permissible. There is no allergy to hearsay evidence provided it has reasonable nexus and credibility. It is true that departmental authorities and administrative tribunals must be careful in evaluating such material and should not glibly swallow what is strictly speaking not relevant under the Indian Evidence Act. The essence of a judicial approach is objectivity, exclusion of estraneous materials or considerations and observance of rules of natural justice. Of course, fair play is the basis and if perversity or arbitrariness bias or surrender of independence of judgment vitiate the conclusions reached, such finding even though of a domestic tribunal, cannot be held good”.

20. In 1994 1 CLR 245 S. K. Awasthy v/s M. R. Bhope Honourable High Court of Bombay held that the standard of proof required to be applied in a domestic enquiry is to preponderance of probabilities.

21. In 1964 FLR 142 Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. v/s. The Workman the Honourable Supreme Court held that where an enquiry has been fairly conducted and the findings recorded therein are based on evidence, which is believed, there would be no justification for the Industrial Tribunal to consider the same facts for itself.

22. Considering the matter from different angles and taking into account the facts and circumstances of the charge levied against the workman. I conclude that non production of B. N. Wayal and not offering of Mr. Gadkari for cross examination enquiry in question are not fatal. It did not amount to violation of principles of natural justice nor it caused any prejudice to the workman. There was sufficient evidence before the Enquiry Officer to conclude that charges No. 1 and 2 sufficiently proved on record.

23. Considering the entire record and keeping in mind the legal position I conclude that it is a case where the enquiry has been fairly conducted and the findings arrived at are correct. I do not find any material to infer any prejudice to the workman or to conclude the violation of principles of natural justice. I do not find any material to set aside the enquiry or its findings which are based on evidence available on record. The workman was offered due opportunity to defend himself at each and every stage. He was issued show cause notice after the enquiry report. He did file his reply. It was considered. He was again heard on the quantum of punishment. Lastly, he preferred the appeal before the Appellate Authority against his

punishment for discharge from service. The appeal failed. I conclude that the action of the management in discharging the workman from service w.e.f. 26-2-1994 is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief by this tribunal.

24. The reference is accordingly answered.

Justice GHANSHYAM DASS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4652.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 48/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/80/2004-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4652.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 48/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 14-11-2005.

[No. L-12011/80/2004 -IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-48/2004

Reference No. L-12011/80/2004-IR(B-II)

The General Secretary,
Rajasthan State Bank Employees' Welfare Forum,
Chaurvedi Bhawan, Indira Colony,
Near Atta Temple,
Alwar

.....Applicant

Vesrus

1. The Assistant General Manager,
Syndicate Bank,
Sarojini Hiuse,
6-Bhagwan Dass Road,
New Delhi
2. The Branch Manager,
Syndicate Bank,
RSBCC,
Jhalana Dungri,
Jaipur (Raj.)

.....Non-applicants

PRESENT:

Presiding Officer : Sh. R. C. Sharma,
 For the applicant : Sh. C. D. Chaturvedi
 For the non-applicants : Sh. Anurag Agrawal and
 Puneet Gupta
 Date of Award : 19-10-2005

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of Sub-sections 1 & 2(A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of the Syndicate Bank, New Delhi in dismissing the services of workman Shri Amar Singh, Clerk-cum-cashier posted at Jalana Doongari Branch, Jaipur w.e.f. 30-11-2000 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?”

2. The applicant-union has pleaded in its claim statement that the workman Amar Singh while working as a Clerk/Cashier at the RSCCB Branch of the non-applicant at Jaipur was chargesheeted with the gross misconduct that he had misappropriated the public money aggregating to Rs. 40,000 deposited by the customers of the branch and acted in the manner prejudicial to the interest of the bank under Clause 19.5 (J) of the Bipartite Settlement. The Union has further stated that from the initial stage of issuance of chargesheet the bank management has kept the workman under threat and mental pressure of facing severe consequences and it also gathered about 8 persons at the venue of enquiry proceedings as well as that even the complainant Ghanshyam Sharma, who alleged the misappropriation against the delinquent, was also allowed to accompany with an advocate for his guidance at the time of his deposition. It has further been stated that the consolidated charge of misappropriation of the said money was not at all proved since only two witnesses were examined by the management relating to the amount of Rs. 20000 and 1500 respectively. It has also been averred that the main charge was not proved against the delinquent and the enquiry conducted against the workman was biased, formal and pre-determined. The Union has urged that the dismissal order dated 30-11-2000 is illegal and void ab initio, which is liable to be quashed and the workman be reinstated in the bank service with all consequential benefits.

3. Resisting the claim, the non-applicants in their written counter have averred that the workman was chargesheeted for his misconducts of misappropriating the customers' money while he was working as a Cashier at the said branch, who was chargesheeted on 31-3-2000 for misappropriating the amount worth Rs. 40,000 deposited by the customers of the branch on there different occasions and for deriving undue pecuniary benefits for himself at the cost of the bank, whose misconduct was covered by Clause 19.5(J) of the Bipartite Settlement. It has also been pleaded that the enquiry officer vide his report dated 30-8-2000 has found the charges levelled against the workman to be proved conclusively and the disciplinary authority concurred his findings. The workman had also unconditionally admitted his guilt during the course of the enquiry proceedings and even he did not cross-examine the management witnesses. A show-cause notice was also issued to him by the disciplinary authority and after hearing the workman the disciplinary authority confirmed the proposed punishment of dismissal vide his order dated 30-1-2000. It has also been stated that the acts committed by the delinquent were highly dishonest acts and serious in nature which attracted the deterrent punishment and he has shattered the confidence reposed in him by the bank. The non-applicants have denied that the delinquent was put under any threat or grave mental pressure, that the enquiry proceedings were biased, formal and pre-determined and has specifically stated that the disputant had participated throughout the enquiry proceedings and duly signed the enquiry proceedings.

4. After hearing both the parties on the preliminary issue of the fairness of domestic enquiry, this Court vide its order dated 3-6-2005 has found the domestic enquiry to be fair and proper.

5. I have heard both the parties on the merits of the dispute and have scanned the record.

6. The Id. representative for the Union contends that even if the workman has admitted his guilt, the Tribunal has wide powers to modify the termination order passed by the management and the Id. representative has highlighted the circumstances for a sympathetic consideration of the Court on the question of reduction of penalty that the workman's wife was ill prior to the alleged incident and the customers had not complained against him. It has also been contended that the bank authorities compelled the workman-delinquent either to admit his guilt or the FIR would be lodged against him.

7. Per contra, the Id. representative for the bank defending the impugned punishment order contends

that the punishment order passed by the disciplinary authority cannot be modified and that the workman had misappropriated the money deposited by the customers and has shaken the belief of the bank and his acts were highly prejudicial to the interest of the bank.

8. I have bestowed my thoughtful consideration to the rival contentions.

9. The sole point agitated before me is whether the workman deserves to be leniently punished under the circumstances of the case. On a careful scrutiny of the enquiry proceedings it is revealed that the workman was charged with the misconduct of misappropriating an amount aggregating to Rs. 40,000 on three different occasions, which were deposited by the customers in their SB accounts respectively, who gained undue pecuniary benefit for himself at the cost of the bank by keeping some of the amount with him and acted in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the bank falling under Clause 19.5(J) of the Bipartite Settlement.

10. On commencing the enquiry proceedings on 28-7-2000, the charge was read over to the workman by the Enquiry Officer, who in clear terms admitted the charge. Apart it, the Enquiry Officer has elaborately dealt with the evidence adduced on behalf of the management. The management had examined four witnesses, viz., MW-1 Shyam Sunder Aggarwal and MW-4 Ghanshyam Sharma, who are the customers of the RSCCB branch as well as MW-2 Vinod Sheth, Sr. Branch Manager and MW-3 Anil Dandia, the Branch Manager. They have established the misconduct levelled against the workman. The Enquiry Officer has elaborately discussed the charge and has given reasons which were considered by the disciplinary authority before giving the conclusion that the charge levelled against the workman is proved. It is pertinent to mention here that on 28-7-2000, the workman had submitted an application before the Manager of the said branch that he had kept the money with himself given to him by the customers for crediting into their accounts respectively. He has clearly admitted his guilt in the application and has also expressed his willingness to liquidate the said money with interest. His guilt is further proved by the management witnesses. Therefore, the impugned punishment order does not call for any interference.

11. The Id. representative for the Union has strongly placed his reliance upon 2000 SCC (L & S) 830,

wherein the bank employee was dismissed from service on account of his admitted misconduct of withdrawing the money unauthorisedly from customers' account but who was reinstated by the Tribunal with back-wages by modifying the punishment. But the Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that a bank employee who deals with the public money cannot be treated leniently and the award of the Tribunal was modified by inserting an additional condition that the employee would not get any increment for 10 years with cumulative effect. Even in this case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has ruled that the "misappropriation by an employee of bank is a misappropriation of public money and must be treated very differently".

12. In 2003 LLR SC 436, the Hon'ble Apex Court has observe that a bank employee is required to exercise highest standards of honesty and integrity and his good conduct and discipline are of utmost importance. Similarly, in (1998) 4 SCC 310, the Hon'ble Apex Court has expressed that in the banking business absolute devotion, integrity and honesty needs to be preserved by every bank employee and if this is not observed then the confidence of the public/depositors would be impaired. In this case, the employee was awarded the punishment of dismissal from services.

13. In the light of the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court supra, the punishment inflicted upon the workman-delinquent looking to his proven gross misconduct is not excessive or shockingly harsh. Therefore, in my considered opinion, the impugned punishment order does not warrant any interference and the submission advanced on behalf of the Union is bereft of merit.

14. For the foregoing reasons, the workman is entitled to no relief.

15. In the result, the reference is answered in the negative against the applicant-union and in favour of the bank management and it is held that the dismissal order dated 30-11-2000 passed by the management of the Bank against the workman is justified and the claim of the workman is rejected. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

16. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R. C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4653.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.-1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 33/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/14/96-आई आर (डी यू)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4653.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 33/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, No. 1 Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Deptt. of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-11-2005.

[No. L-40011/14/96 -IR (DU)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1, CHANDIGARH****Case No. I.D. No. 33/1998**

All India Telecom Empl. Union Group 'D' & III C/o D. R. Sharma, H. No. 551, Sector 41-A, Chandigarh-160017.

...Applicant

Versus :

1. The Telecom District Engineer, Hamirpur (H.P) 177001.

...Respondent

Appearance :

For the workman : None
For the management : Shri I. S. Sidhu.

AWARD

Passed on 27-10-2005

Central Govt. vide No. L-40011/14/96-IR (DU) dated 27th January, 1998 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the Department of Telecommunication rep. through the Telecom Distt. Engineer, Hamirpur in denying payment of Remote

Locality Allowance at Shimla rates to their employees posted at Gagret and near by stations and paying Remote Locality Allowance at Shimla rate to similarly situated employees posted at Una is just and fair? If not, to what relief the employees posted at Gagret and near by stations are entitled to and from which date?"

2. The case is fixed for evidence of the workman. Management requested for closing the case as workman/union is not taking interest as union is not appearing nor their advocate is appearing on earlier dates also. It is submitted that no union office bearer is taking any interest. In view of the above submissions when the union or their advocate is not taking interest in prosecuting the reference, the present reference is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Chandigarh

27-10-2005

RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4654.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 57/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/232/2002-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4654.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 57/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-11-2005.

[No. L.-12011/232/2002 -IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT****LUCKNOW****PRESENT**

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 57/2003

Ref. No. L-12011/232/2002-IR (B-II) Dt. 31-3-2003

Between

The General Secretary
Union Bank Employees Union (U.P.)
628/M-33, Murari Nagar, Fazidabad Road
Lucknow (U.P.) 226016

And

The Regional Manager
Union Bank of India,
Regional office,
Gazipur

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi referred the following dispute, No. L-12011/232/2002-IR (B-II), dated 31-3-2003 for adjudication to Presiding Officer, CGIT cum Labour Court, Lucknow.

“Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in not considering the transfer of Shri Kumar Anand A physically handicapped employee, on the basis of rejection made by joint consultative committee, without giving any reason, is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled for?”

Trade union filed the statement of claim and the Union Bank of India filed its written statement disputing the claim.

During the course of proceeding parties requested that the case be taken up in the Lok Adalat and they will permitted to do so.

Case was taken up in the Lok Adalat today and the trade union General Secretary Sri S.D. Mishra files the compromise document A-29 alongwith affidavit of the workman. The Asstt. Manager (P) of the Union Bank of India Sri M. R. Rehman too participated in the proceedings. The trade union General Secretary stated that during the proceedings the worker for whose benefits the case was spoused i.e. Kumar Anand has been promoted in the officer cadre and therefore the trade union with a view of maintain peace and harmony and the larger interest of the worker has compromised with the bank and the trade union does not want to press adjudication of issue any more. Sri Rehman, Asstt. Manager (P) of the bank also confirmed the trade union version.

The parties present and verified the compromise letter A-29 and affirmed that they have signed the document. In the circumstances issue is disposed of in terms of compromise of parties A-29. Award accordingly. A-29 shall be part of the award.

Lucknow

10-11-2005 SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW**

I.D. No. 57/2003

Between

The General Secretary
Union Bank Employees Union (UP)
628/M-33, Murari Nagar, Faizabad Road
Lucknow (U.P.) 226016

And

The Regional Manager
Union Bank of India
Regional Office
Gazipur

Sub: Compromise in Lok Adalat.

Sir,

Parties have compromised in Lok Adalat. The Trade Union does not pressed the adjudication of issue as the worker has been promoted in the officer cadre. Trade Union wants to maintain peace and harmony in the industry and the larger interest of the worker. The case be accordingly disposed of. The affidavit of concerned worker Sri Kumar Anand is attached herewith.

For Workman

(S.D. MISHRA)

General Secretary

Union Bank Employees Union, UP

Representative of UTI Opposite Party.

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4655.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टेलीकॉम फैक्ट्री के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.-1, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी 19/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/41/2002-आई आर (डी यू)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2005

S.O. 4655.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT19/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, No.1, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers

in relation to the management of Telecom Factory and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-11-2005.

[No. L-40011/41/2002-IR (DU)]

N. P. KESHAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1

MUMBAI

PRESENT

Justice Ghanshyam Dass

Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT 19 of 2003

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of
Telecom Factory.

And

Their workmen.

Appearances:

For the Management : Mr. B.M. Masurkar, Adv.
For the Union : Mr. J.P. Sawant, Adv.
State : Maharashtra

Mumbai dated the 26th day of October, 2005

AWARD

1. This is a reference made by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under clause (d) of sub section 1 of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act for short) vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi Order No. L-40011/41/2002-IR (DU), dated 22-4-2003. The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows:

“Whether the demand of the National Federation of Telecom Employees BSNL Union from the Management of Telecom Factory, Deonar, Mumbai for not declaring the result of departmental examination pertaining to promotion of Group ‘D’ employees to Group ‘C’ is legal and fair? If so, what relief the workmen concerned are entitled to?”

3. At the very outset, I may observe that the word ‘not’ appears to have been inadvertently typed. The word ‘not’ changes the entire meaning of the reference. The demand of the National Federation of Telecom Employees B.S.N.L. Union is for declaration of result and it is not for non-declaration of result. The Union wants that the result be declared and so the reference is to this tribunal to decide as to whether this demand is legal and fair.

A Statement of claim has been filed by the National Federation of Telecom Employees (B.S.N.L.) Union, on 30-6-2003. (hereinafter referred to as the “Union” for short).

4. The written statement has been filed by the employer through Assistant General Manager (Administration) on 14-8-2003.

5. Rejoinder has been filed by the Union on 15-9-2003.

6. The admitted position which emerges on record is that Telecom Factory, Mumbai is controlled by the Ministry of Communication, Department of Telecommunication, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., New Delhi. It is a factory registered under the Factories Act, 1946. In November 1996, the management issued a Notice No. PS-6-2-96/97(54) dated 27-1-96 calling applications from the department Grade ‘D’ workmen for examination for promotion to the Clerical cadre for one post of SC, one post of ST and 2 posts of general candidates. The vacancies were increased by a Corrigendum dated 19-12-96. In view of the aforesaid notification, the eligible candidates submitted their applications and the management permitted 37 Group ‘D’ workmen to appear to the examination which was actually held on 25-3-1997. The result of this examination has not yet been declared by the management.

7. It is contended by the Union that non-declaration of result of the examination on the part of the management is unfair.

8. In paragraph 10 of the Statement of claim it has been stated that out of 37 candidates who were permitted to appear for the aforesaid examination, 9 Group ‘D’ workmen working in the management factory and who had fulfilled the required conditions and qualifications appeared for the departmental qualifying examination for promotion to Lower Division Clerk (Telecom Assistant) conducted by the Maharashtra Telecom Circle on various times and they having qualified were promoted to the post of Lower Division Clerk and posted at various Telecom Accounts Branches of Maharashtra Telecom Circle. It is alleged in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Statement of claim and one post was reserved for Handicapped person for which dispute was raised from time to time before the Competent authority; but ultimately it was not accepted for the reasons that the Industrial dispute was filed by the Central Government and pending in this tribunal.

10. It is further alleged in other paragraphs of the Statement of claim that was raised before the Conciliation Officer [Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Mumbai] wherein management had agreed to declare the result by 31-3-2001 but the management did not honour that settlement. In view of the several dispute raised by erstwhile All India Telegraph Engineering Union-Class

III, the management accepted the seniority claim of Shri A.I. Mukadam, Draughtsman and granted financial benefits and on a dispute raised by erstwhile Post and Telegraph Mazdoor Union, the promotion was granted to Shri R. B. Thakur. In the present case the management has taken a very rigid stand and the result of examination has not yet been declared with a result the promotion avenues of Group 'D' workmen have been blocked and they have been deprived of the benefits of the aforesaid examination.

11. In the Rejoinder, the Union has started that after formation of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. w.e.f. 1-10-2000, there is no change in service conditions of the workmen. There have been series of meetings between the Employer and the Union and the Standing Orders and also the Service Rules had been formulated as agreed to by both the parties. The dispute raised by the present Union cannot be said to be belated because it had been vigilant through out since December 1998 as detailed in paragraph 6, 7 and 8. It is further stated that departmental examination for promotion to the cadre of Lower Divisional Clerk (TA) in group 'C' is being held by the Chief General Manager, Maharashtra Telecom Circle, Mumbai and not by the employer. The management has not followed the rules and regulations framed for recruitment of Handicapped persons. The management had agreed to declare the results before the Conciliation Officer but still the management did not declare the result which amounts to malpractice. The reasons and the circumstances given out by the management for not declaring the results are not correct and the management should be asked to declare the result.

12. The management has come out with detailed reasons for not declaring the result. It is alleged that during the period of last 7 years, several changes in administrative and organizational set up have taken place. The Grade 'C' and 'D' staff have been transferred to other offices in the country on permanent basis. Many of group 'D' staff who had appeared in the departmental examination have also been transferred to other department on their promotion. The new promotion scheme like In-Situ promotion scheme, Assured Career Progression Scheme etc. introduced by the Telecom, New Delhi have been implemented. The Group 'C' and 'D' staff have been granted higher grades under these schemes. The then employer for the examination in question was Department of Telecommunication, New Delhi vide the present employer w.e.f. 1-10-2000 is Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. a Government enterprise having a separate entity under Companies Act, 1959. The present dispute being taken after several years has become time barred. The result if declared at this juncture would not be possible to be implemented and it will create many fold problems. It is contended that the examination was actually held but the result could not be declared in view of the letter No. 76/05-IFS dt. 20-12-1996 introducing new restructuring cadre of Senior Telecom

Office Assistant in group 'C' cadres. This new orders conferred higher pay scales and additional promotion avenues. The department of telecommunication was ordered to follow the implementation of new restructured cadre of Senior Telecom Office Assistant. For the purpose of implementing the aforesaid orders new posts in the cadre Senior Telecom Officer Assistants were to be created by simultaneously abolishing the existing sanctioned posts in clerical cadre in the ratio of 2:1. The post which remained surplus to be abolished/adjusted against the posts as and when the vacancies arises. On account of implementation of these orders as many as 94 posts in Clerical cadre has become surplus. Out of these surplus posts 47 were abolished simultaneously and 4 posts were abolished subsequently on account of retirement of Clerical staff. In view of these subsequent development it was imperative on the part of the employer to abide by the orders issued by the Ministry and implementing the same in letters and spirit. Hence it was not possible for the management to declare the result and absorb the selected candidates. The allegations led in the Statement of Claim/Rejoinder had been denied. It had been alleged that before the Conciliation Officer no Settlement had ever been arrived.

13. The Union has filed the affidavit of Mr. R. D. Prabhu, ex-employee of the Telecom factory, in the capacity of Vice-President of the Union. He reiterated the facts stated in the Statement of Claim/Rejoinders. In the cross examination he has stated that it is incorrect to say that restructuring came into force from 19-12-1996. It was introduced in the year 1999. He however, relied on Ex-W7 dated 3-5-1999 for the aforesaid statement. He was confronted that the document M-5 dated 20-12-1996 to which he stated that he is not aware of the contents thereof. It is correct to say that Telecom department of the Government became B.S.N.L. with effect from 1-10-2000. It is a public sector company. When the workers joined B.S.N.L. their pay scales were increased in group 'C' and 'D'. It is correct to say that the workmen who are claiming promotion on Group 'C' has accepted higher scales of pay on absorption in B.S.N.L. It is correct to say that the employees of the Telecom department opted for absorption in the B.S.N.L. The Office memorandum was accepted by the workman. I deny that workmen have given up their right of absorption.

14. The management filed the affidavit sworn and affirmed by Shri.P. K. Pawar, Asstt. General Manager (Admn.) He reiterated the pleas taken up in written statement. He stated in the cross examination that there is no order of Government for not declaring the result of the examination. He stated that infact, it was within the purview of local management and no order was required from the Government. He state that the decision for non declaration of the result was taken by the local management in a

confidential file. It is true that the decision was not ever communicated to the Union or to the aspirants. He further stated that it is not correct to say that Mr. Modhe, Driver has been posted as Clerk but in fact he was simply diverted to work as Receipt and Despatch Clerk.

15. The learned counsel for the workmen raised the following issues for determination :

(i) Whether the action of the Management of Telecom Factory, Deonar, Mumbai in not declaring the results of the examination held on 24-3-1997 for promotion of Departmental Lower Grade Officials (Group 'D' staff) to the post of Telecom Office Assistants (Clerical Cadre—Group 'C' staff) in the pay scale of Rs. 975-166/- (pre-revised) is legal and justified ?

(ii) Whether the proposed action of the Management in filling up the post of Telecom Office Assistants for attending the duties of Clerical nature from amongst the Motor Drivers instead of from amongst the successful candidates appeared for the examination held on 24-3-1997 is legal and justified?

16. I have heard the learned counsel for the parties and gone through the records. No ruling is being cited by the learned counsel for the parties. The matter is to be decided on the strength of the evidence available on it.

(i) Admittedly the vacancies were notified and the examination was held on 24-3-1997 for promotion of Departmental Lower Grade Officials (Group 'D' staff). There is no dispute above this factual position. Admittedly, 37 candidates were permitted to appear. No result has been declared so far. The defense of the management is that the result could not be declared in view of restructuring of the services in the Telecom Department in view of the Govt. orders more specifically to the letter No. 76/95-IFS dt. 20-12-1996, whereby a new cadre of Senior Office Assistant in Group 'C' cadre was introduced. The new order conferred higher pay scales and additional promotion avenues. The exam was conducted by the Telecom Department and it became B.S.N.L. w.e.f. 1-10-2000.

(ii) It would have been realistic approach for the management to declare the result when it had held the examination but the situation is bit different in the instant case. It appears that the management should not have conducted the examination in the year 1997 when it had already received the letter in December 1996 for restructuring service conditions of the cadres. It appears to be improper use of the Office of the Authority of the person who proceeded with the holding of the examination without caring for repercussions in view of the Govt. direction for restructuring of the service cadres. The demand of the workmen for declaring the result appears to be good enough on the face of it; but it is not acceptable at this juncture in view of the changed circumstances. The admitted position is that the Telecom Department does

not exist being substituted by B.S.N.L. It appears to be an admitted position that on account of implementing of the restructuring policy, 94 posts in Clerical cadre had become surplus out of which 47 were abolished simultaneously and 4 posts were abolished subsequently. The direction of the Ministry were to be carried out by the management in letters and spirit. It is admitted position that out of 37 candidate who were permitted to appear for the examination, 9 group 'D' workmen working in the management factory appeared for departmental qualifying examination for promotion of Lower Division Clerk (Telecom Assistant) conducted by Maharashtra Telecom circle and they having qualified were already promoted to the post of Lower Division Clerk. Further, there were other union in view of the dispute raised by erstwhile of Indian Telegraph Engineering Union Class-III. The management accepted the demand of this Union and the claim of seniority of Shri K.I. Mukadam, Draughtsman and granted financial benefits to him. Further, in view of the dispute raised by another erstwhile Post and Telegraph Mazdoor Union, the management granted promotion to Shri T.B. Thakur. It is further an admitted position that all the employees of Telecom Department opted for absorption in B.S.N.L. and the workmen were accordingly absorbed. It is clear from the perusal of the record that restructuring was to be followed by the Telecom Department and that being so, the management did not declare the result. There appears to be no mala fide on the part of the management in not declaring the result and there appears to be no cause for causing any loss to the workmen. The directions of the Government have been carried out by B.S.N.L. in toto. The promotions have been granted as per rules to the Senior Telecom Office Assistants after abolishing certain post in this regard. It has also come into evidence of Mr. Pawar, Assistant General Manager that the decision of non-declaration of result has been taken in a confidential file. It is true that this decision has not been communicated either to the Union or to the aspirants but on account of this, the non-declaration of result cannot be said to be unfair or unjustifiable. The conduct of management in not declaring the result is not illegal.

(iii) The workman did raise the dispute regarding the appointment against the vacancy of Handicapped persons. This demand has not been accepted till now. I feel that the management should have considered this demand in view of the directions of the Government for following the rules in filling up the vacancy of Disabled/ Handicapped persons in letters and spirit. The non-acceptance of this demand by the management is not by itself sufficient to accept the demand of the workmen in toto at this juncture and ask the management to declare the result and implement it. The situation has changed a lot. The period of 8 years has already expired. Admittedly, a number of persons have already been granted promotion out of the examinees who appeared in the examination in

question and several others have been transferred to other places. I do not feel it equitable and feasible to direct the management to declare the result and implement it. Even if the result is declared it would not serve any fruitful purpose unless it is implemented under the changed circumstances on account of formation of B.S.N.L. and lapse of time, the implementation of the declaration of result would not be practicable at all.

(iv) The learned counsel for the management submitted that the claim of the workman is time barred. This plea is not correct. There is no limitation provided under the Act nor the workmen in the case in hand slept over the matter. They did whatever they could. They agitated the matter since 1988. One reason or the other the matter could not be decided in favour of the workmen. The claim of the workmen cannot be rejected on the ground of limitations.

(v) The workmen also challenged in view of subsequent development during the pendency of the instant reference regarding filling up the post of Telecom Office Assistants in attending duties of clerical nature from amongst the Motor-Drivers instead of from amongst the successful candidates in question. In this regard this tribunal has to restrict itself to the terms of the reference only and not beyond that. If the tribunal travels beyond the terms of reference that can be stated to be without jurisdiction. However, on merits I feel that the allegations of the workmen in this regard is not correct. It has come into the evidence of the Assistant General Manager (Admn) in his cross examination that Mr. Modhe, Driver has been posted as Clerk in OS Section but in fact his parent department is still Transport and he was simply diverted to work as Receipt and Despatch Clerk since he was sitting idle. Hence there appears to be nothing wrong on the part of the management in diverting and utilizing Modhe for working as Receipt and Despatch Clerk.

17. In view of what has been discussed above, I conclude that the action of the management of Telecom Factory, Deonar, Mumbai for not declaring the result of departmental examination in question is legal and fair. The workmen are not entitled to any relief by this tribunal.

The reference is accordingly answered.

Justice GHANSHYAM DASS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4656.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, गैरीसन इंजीनियर के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण

जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी-65/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14011/5/2004-आई आर (डी यू)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2005

S.O. 4656.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. C.G.I.T. 65/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jaipur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Garrison Engineer and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-11-2005.

[No. L-14011/5/2004 -IR (DU)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. C.G.I.T. No. 65/2005

Reference No. L-14011/5/2004-IR(DU)

The Secretary,

MES Employees Union (INTUC),

Hanuman Hatta, Gali No. 1,

Bikaner

.....Applicant -Union

Versus:

1. The Garrison Engineer (North),

MES, Bikaner.

2. Officer In Charge,

Military Farm,

Ambala Cantt (Haryana)—133001

.....Non-applicants

PRESENT:

Presiding Officer : Sh. R. C. SHARMA.

For the applicant : None

For the non-applicant : None

Date of award : 06-10-2005

AWARD

The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of Sub-sections 1 and 2 (A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under:—

"Whether the action of the Garrison Engineer (North), Bikaner and Officer In Charge, Military Farm, Ambala Cantt. in denying the claim of Shri Hem Singh Peon for 10% extra wages for discharging the duties of clerk from 1-7-91 to 31-5-93 and 1-6-93 to 28-2-94 in Military Farm, Depot, Bikaner and Military Farm, Ambala Cantt. is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. On receipt of the reference in this CGIT, the registered notices were issued to both the parties. On 31-8-2005, the non-applicant through his representative put his appearance before the Court, but none appeared on behalf of the applicant-union despite the service of the registered notice. On the next date 16-9-2005, the representative for the non-applicant was present, but none appeared on behalf of the applicant-union and on the next consecutive date 4-10-2004, both the parties abstained from appearing in the Tribunal. It was the responsibility of the applicant-union to put its appearance on the receipt of the registered notice and plead the claim by adducing the evidence. The applicant-union has failed to adduce any material on the record to adjudicate the dispute. Accordingly, the claim of the workman sponsored by the applicant-union is liable to be rejected.

3. Consequently, the reference is answered in the negative against the applicant-union and in favour of the management and it is held that the action of the non-applicant in denying the claim of the workman Shri Hem Singh for 10 per cent extra wages for discharging the duties of clerk from 1-7-91 to 31-5-93 and 1-6-93 to 28-2-94 in Military Farm, Depot, Bikaner and Military Farm, Ambala Cantt. is justified and the claim of the workman is rejected. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

4. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4657.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 65/91) को प्रकाशित करती

है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/184/90-आई आर (डी यू)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2005

S.O. 4657.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.65/91) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No.1, Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Deptt. of Post and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-11-2005.

[No. L-40012/184/90-IR(DU)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1, CHANDIGARH**

Case No. I. D. 65/91

Sh. Dev Raj, S/o Sh. Piare Lal, Village Jundali, P.O. Model Town, Ambala City.

Applicant

Versus

The Senior Superintendent of Post Office, Ambala Division, Ambala-133001.

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Shri U. K. Agnihotri
For the management : Shri K. K. Thakur

AWARD

Passed on 26-10-05

The Central Govt. vide No.L-40012/184/90-IR(DU) dated 3rd of June, 1991 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the Post and Telegraph Deptt. in relation to their Ambala Cantt. in terminating the service of Shri Dev Raj S/o Piare Lal Branch Post Master, Civil Line Branch Post Master w.e.f. 1-7-88 is justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. Brief facts of the cases per workman is that he was appointed as Branch Post Master on 14-11-1983 and

remained posted as such in Civil Lines Ambala city post office. That while working, he fell ill in the month of October 1985 and he had to apply long leave in order to get himself treated from his illness. The said leave of the workman was refused on the ground that workman should have made some arrangement of some trained and experienced substitute as a branch Post Master during leave of the workman. That since it was difficult for the workman to arrange a trained and experienced substitute, when the applicant was seriously ill, he find it difficult and could not do so, the authorities instead of realizing the difficulties of the workman forced the workman to submit his resignation by giving an assurance to the workman that as and when the workman would recover from his illness, he would be taken back and on pressure and also on the assurance the workman was made to submit his resignation w.e.f. 15-10-1985 and there after workman after fully recovering from the illness went to the authorities for seeking permission to resume his duties as branch Post Master, but he was not allowed to resume his duties and thereafter he was taken back on duty only on 7-7-1987. The workman started working again w.e.f. 7-7-1987 with the same zeal and devotion. That on 1-7-1988 workman was told that his services were not required as one Jasbir Singh who had some political influence has to be accommodated. That on 1-7-1988 he was removed from the service. The workman had already put in more than 240 days from 7-7-1987 to 1-7-1988 and as such he can not be removed from service without following the provisions of I.D. Act, 1947 and thereafter, raised his demand for reinstatement.

3. The management filed written statement wherein denied the allegations but admitted that the workman was appointed as Extra Departmental Packer and not branch Post Master w.e.f. 14-11-1983. There is no evidence and record of the leave etc. and further denied that the applicant expressed his inability to provide trained substitute nor there is any application for grant of leave. The workman submitted his resignation. There is no record to the effect regarding seeking permission to resume duty, his resignation voluntarily submitted was accepted and question of giving permission to resume duty does not arise. No assurance was given. Further the post of Extra Departmental Branch Post Master Dhulkot fell vacant due to resignation of the incumbent and the applicant was engaged on ad hoc arrangement on purely temporary basis and till selection is made from the candidates sponsored by the employment exchange. The applicant was engaged as extra Departmental Branch Post Master Dhulkot purely on temporary and on ad hoc basis as per departmental rules. Thereafter Jasbir Singh was selected from the candidates sponsored by employment exchange. The workman was not taken as name of the workman was not sponsored by the employment exchange, so his name was not considered. Workman worked as EDBPM Dhulkot

from 7-7-1987 to 1-7-1988 this department is not an industry and does not come under the purview of I.D. Act. Further the EDAs are governed by a separate set of rules of the department.

4. Workman filed rejoinder wherein he reiterated his claim and denied the assertions of the management.

5. Thereafter evidence of both parties was recorded. After hearing the final arguments, learned predecessor of this Court passed an award holding that the management is not an industry holding that in view of the 1996 JT (2) S.C 457, Sub Divisional Inspector of Post Vaikam and Ors Vs. Theyyam Juseph, Hon'ble Supreme Court held that EDAs are not workman under the I.D. Act and provisions of the I.D. Act are not applicable. Thus following the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme court it was held that applicant is not a workman and the reference is not maintainable. Thereafter workman went in writ petition and Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court set aside the award vide its order dated 20-8-2004 holding as under:

"Learned counsel for the parties are agreed that the controversy has now been set at rest by the Apex Court in General Manager Telecom Vs. S Srinivas Rao 1998 (1) RSJ 43 wherein the Apex Court has held the respondent management to be an industry within the meaning of Section 2(j) of the Act. In view of the above, the impugned award of the Labour Court dated 12-3-2003 is set aside. The controversy in hand is remanded back to the Labour Court to be adjudicated upon in terms of the reference made on it in accordance with law."

6. Thereafter arguments in details were heard advanced by the learned counsel for the parties.

7. Learned counsel for the management submitted that the action of the management in termination of the services of Dev Raj w.e.f. 1-7-1988 is justified. He joined his service on 7-7-1987. He submitted that earlier also he was appointed as extra Departmental Packer on 14-11-1983 and in October 1985 he submitted his resignation on 15-10-1985 which was duly accepted. Thereafter in July 1987 a post of extra departmental Branch Post Master fell vacant and Dev Raj was appointed on this post on 7-7-1987 and w.e.f. 1-7-1988 his services were dispensed with. There was no violation of Sections 25F, G and H despite that from 7-7-1987 to 1-7-1988 in a preceding calendar year he has completed 240 days and it is not disputed.

8. It is submitted by the learned counsel for the management that for the regularization of service as EDA Department of Communication P & T vide notification dated 10-9-1964 as approved by the Central Government framed rules which itself a complete code which provide rules for all categories. In these rules which are called as The Post and Telegraphs Extra Departmental Agents (Conduct and Service) Rules, 1964 provide for appointing authority, pension, leave, termination of service, nature of penalties, procedure for imposing a penalty, appeal, period of limitation for appeals, form and contents of appeals etc.

There was a clause that if any doubt arises as to who is the appropriate appointing authority in any case, the matter shall be referred to the Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

9. He submitted that in view of the above rules, the condition of services applicable on the workman Dev Raj, despite the fact that workman has completed 240 days, is not entitled for any relief. There was no violation of provisions of Sections 25F, G and H and any other provisions. He submitted that Dev Raj is a civil servant and not entitled to any relief. He also submitted that therefore, relying on the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court JT 1996 (2) S.C. 457, wherein it is held that workman is a civil servant despite that the management is an industry but workman is a civil servant. He further submitted that the post was filled up after following the due procedure through employment exchange and as the name of the applicant was not sponsored by the employment exchange. He also referred to a latest judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in 2005 (2) SCT, Allahabad Jal Sansthan Vs. Daya Shankar Rai and Anr. Wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court was pleased to hold that grant of full back wages mere as a consequence of reinstatement, is no more a good proposition in the change circumstances. Industry is not to be compelled to pay for the period the workman was not working for it. Management also relied on JT 1997 (4) S.C. 560 Himanshu Kumar Vidyarthi and Ors. Vs. State of Bihar and Ors. wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that termination of service of temporary employees who were only daily wagers—held daily wager had no right to posts and their disengagement is not arbitrary—since they are temporary employees working on daily wages, their disengagement from service cannot be treated under I. D. Act, 2005 (1) SCT, Mahender Lal Jain Vs. Indore Development Authority, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that daily wagers and adhoc employees do not hold any regular post. They are appointed for some specific work. Their appointments are in violation of Article 14 in as much as they are not appointed by any competent authority in accordance with the rules and procedure. Such appointments are void *ab initio* being opposed to public policy. Their service conditions are not determined. They cannot claim regularization/permanency against regular posts. 1988 S.C. page 1700 Miss A. Sundarambal Vs. Government of Goa, Daman and Diu and others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that though School is Industry, teacher is not workman dispute of termination of service of teacher cannot be referred under the Act, 1999(4) SCT 731 Rajesh Sharma Vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Chandigarh, it is held that I.D. Act, 1947, Sections 25F and G, daily wagers-short term appointment on daily wage basis without following the procedure prescribed in recruitment rules—workers appointed against a specific work for a specific period not in accordance with the procedure prescribed are not entitled to the benefits of Sections 25F and G of I.D. Act, if they are not allowed to continue any

further, authority is not obliged to comply with the said provisions, 2005.

10. While summing up his arguments learned counsel for the management submitted that earlier also the learned predecessor has held that the post of the workman was that of extra departmental agent and they are civil servant. He submitted that as the workman Dev Raj in view of the law referred, despite his completion of 240 days he is not entitled to any relief being he is a civil servant. He submitted that reference may kindly be decided in favour of the management holding that workman is not entitled to any relief in view of the latest law of 2005 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and workman is also not entitled to any back wages.

11. In reply to the submissions of the learned counsel of the management, learned counsel for the workman submitted that workman was appointed on 7-7-1987 and his services were terminated on 1-7-1988 he worked for more than 240 days and MWI also admitted this fact. He also submitted that he was earlier also appointed. He also submitted that JT 1996 (2) of the Supreme Court page 457 is held no more a good law in view of 1997 (7) S C page 437 wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that in view of the decision of the seven Judges Bench in Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board case where it is held that in a establishment/management some staff can be workman and in view of the judicial discipline, the above judgment is to be followed and the law laid down in Theyyam Joseph case cannot be treated as correct law. He also submitted that as workman has completed more than 240 days in a calendar year preceding to the date of termination and this fact has not been disputed by the management also and the services of the workman were terminated without complying the provisions of Section 25F, the termination is bad and the workman is liable to be reinstated. He further submitted that where provisions of the I.D. Act override the provisions of other law, other law is to be ignored. In this regard he firstly referred to ILLJ 1982 Bhaskaran Vs. Sub Divisional Officer page 248, the Hon'ble Kerala High Court has decided in this writ petition two questions in a writ filed by the P&T Department (1) whether the P&T Department is an industry and (2) whether the Govt. employees, who are governed by the service rules, are outside the preview of the I.D. Act. He submitted that both these questions were decided in favour of the workman holding that provisions of Section 25F, G & H have over riding effect. Anything inconsistent contained in any other law which cannot be given effect to. They have simply to be ignored, if the establishment in question is an industry. It is for the state to act if it thinks that Government servant who are also workmen, should not get double benefits. It an amend the I.D. Act or bring in other legislation. AIR 2001 SC 672 Vikramaditya Pandey Vs. Industrial Tribunal and another, wherein it is held by

the Hon'ble S.C service regulations do not prevail over Industrial Disputes Act, 1996 (4) SCT 697 Hans Raj Vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court Patiala, 1999 (1) RSJ 58 Trishla Devi Vs. The Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, UT, Chandigarh wherein it is held that appointment of the petitioner for fixed period of 89 days again and again with gaps is an unfair labour practice. Similar view has been taken in 1998 (2) RSJ 55 Shimla Devi Vs. P.O. Labour Court Bhatinda and others, 1998 (1) RSJ 703 Bhikku Ram Vs. the Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Rohtak in which it has been held that the job continue to be required by the employer. Held that employer has not exercised his right to terminate the services of the petitioner in good faith and the work did not ceased amounts to unfair labour practice, 2003(2) SCT 1013 S.M. Nilajkar and Ors Vs. Telecom District Manager Karnataka wherein it is held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that termination of services of workman engaged in a scheme or project may not amount to retrenchment within the meaning of sub-clause (bb) subject to the following conditions being satisfied (i) that the workman was employed in a project or scheme of temporary duration, (ii) the employment was on a contract, and not as a daily wager simplicitor, which provided *inter alia* that the employment shall come to an end on the expiry of the scheme or project; and (iii) the employment came to an end simultaneously with the termination of the scheme or project and consistently with the terms of the contract, (iv) the workman ought to have been apprised or made aware of the above said terms by the employers at the commencement of employment. 2000(84) FLR 896 State of UP Vs. Rajendra Singh Butola and another wherein the Hon'ble S.C has held that daily wagers worked for years, his services were dispensed with without following procedure provided, procedure for retrenchment was required to be followed - termination order set aside, reinstatement with full back wages ordered.

12. While summing up his arguments learned counsel for the workman submitted that in view of the above law referred by him and that workman has completed more than 240 days in calendar year preceding to the date of termination which is not disputed by the management although, there are separate rules made by the P&T Department but these rules are to be ignored if inconsistent with the provisions of the I.D. Act. These rules are silent and inconsistent in view of the provisions of Section 25 F of the I.D. Act 1947. Learned counsel for the workman further argued that in view of the above law referred by him, the workman who has completed 240 days in a preceding year from the date of his termination, which is not disputed by the management. That besides completing of 240 days, the provisions of Section 25F were not complied with at the time of termination of the workman, the management has failed to prove that the action of the Post and Telegraph Department in relation to their Ambala

Cantt. in terminating the services of Shri Dev Raj son of Piara Lal, Branch Post Master Civil Lines Branch Post Master w.e.f 1-7-88 is justified and the workman deserves reinstatement. As regards payment of wages, in view of the law referred by the management the workman has left to the court to decide and they did not argue further.

13. In view of the above written arguments, oral submissions, oral evidence and documents, I have found that firstly workman case is that he was initially appointed as Branch Post Master on 14-11-1983 and when suddenly fell ill in October 1985, he applied for long leave but not allowed and thereafter on the assurance of the management resigned from the service that he will be taken later on but was not taken later on. Thereafter he was again appointed BPM on 7-7-1987 and worked as such up to 1-7-88 when influential person Jasbir was appointed and he was disengaged on 1-7-88 after completion of 240 days of service. The management denied these allegations and submitted that he himself resigned vide Ex.M1 and also that he was not earlier appointed branch post master and appointed as packer. Thereafter the management on ad hoc basis appointed him on 7-7-87 as branch post master and when regular incumbent was appointed after adopting regular process, his services were disengaged on 1-7-1988.

14. As the earlier facts are not required to decide this case whether he resigned or not on 15-10-1985 vide Ex.M1, as workman case is that he was reappointed as Branch Post Master on 7-7-87 and he worked up to 1-7-88 and disengaged on 1-7-1988 and there is no dispute that as on 1-7-1988 he completed 240 days. There is no dispute between the parties regarding status of the workman. Workman's contentions are that he was not appointed on ad hoc basis and management's case is that he was appointed on ad hoc basis as per document Ex.M4 which is the application of the workman for the post of branch post master. In view of the above submissions now man dispute between the parties remains as also agreed firstly that whether applicant comes under the definition of workman under the I.D. Act, 1947 (ii) whether rules related to the conditions of services of the Post and Telegramme EDA are complete code in itself and provisions of I.D. Act are not applicable, (iii) whether workman is entitled for the relief claimed by him as he has completed 240 days and the management is not justified in terminating his services.

15. Both parties are in agreement that workman has completed 240 days in a calendar year preceding to his termination on 1-7-1988. I have on record found that workman Dev Raj has filed his affidavit Ex. W1 and Ex.W2 the appeal. On the other hand, management filed Ex. M1 resignation of the workman, Ex. M2 affidavit of management witness Mr. Rajjada, Ex. M3 when workman was appointed as packer in the year 1983, Ex. M4 is the application for appointment as Branch Post Master which was forwarded by postal authorities, Ex. M5 is the recommendation for

appointment, Ex. M 7 is the order on appeal and Ex. M 8 is the charge by Jasbir Singh. As regards appointment of Jasbir Singh in place of Dev Raj, it is the case of the management that Jasbir Singh was appointed after due procedure of appointment as per law and his name was sponsored by the employment exchange whereas the name of the workman Dev Raj was not sponsored by the employment exchange and thus his name was not considered. Dev Raj was appointed on ad hoc basis till regular arrangement is made.

16. Both the parties are also in agreement that there are rules relating to conditions and service of the post of EDA. The post of BPM is one of an employee appointed under the above rules. Management has contested this case submitting that workman was appointed on adhoc basis and that he is a civil servant and the above service rules are complete code in itself is applicable on the workman. Further that applicant is not a workman as defined under the I.D. Act, 1947 being civil servant. In view of the law referred by the workman, I am of the considered view that applicant is covered under the definition of workman as defined under Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act, 1947 as he is fully covered under the above definition. As regards applicability of the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947 workman has relied on Section 25J of the I.D. Act, 1947 i.e. effect of law inconsistent with this chapter.

17. In view of the above provisions of law U/s. 25J and in view of the law referred by the workman in I LLJ page of the year 1982 pages 248, 249, judgement of Hon'ble High Court of Kerala in Bhaskar Vs. SDO, it is held that provisions of Section 25FG & H have overriding effect. Anything inconsistent contained in any other law which can not be given effect to. They have simply to be ignored, if the establishment in question is an industry. It is for the state to act if it thinks that Government servant who are also workmen, should not get double benefits. There is no dispute between the parties that P&T Department is an industry.

18. As I have already held above that although there is a complete provisions of rules and regulations framed by the management for the workman but in view of Section 25J and above law referred, I am of the considered view that as the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947 are having effect over the existing rules of the management, the rules of the managements relates to conduct and service are not enforceable and simply to be ignored.

19. In view of the detailed written arguments and oral submissions advanced by both the parties, I have found that in view of Ex. M4 as not challenged by the

workman wherein it is mentioned that on the application of the workman adhoc arrangements were made. It is mentioned in Ex.M 4 by Department for recommending his case as that it is for your kind information that Shri Ram Dass BPM, Dhulkot has submitted his resignation on 6-7-87, as he got job in MES adhoc arrangement has been made vice him with telephonic approval of your good office on 7-7-87 through mail oversear Ambala city and Dev Raj son of Piara Lal has been given the charge, resignation and charge report are enclosed. It is, therefore, requested that regular arrangement through employment exchange may kindly be made. After the appointment of the petitioner, the management made arrangement for regular appointment under the rules which are also applicable for appointment purpose.

20. I have also found that management's case on the appointment of Dev Raj is that he was appointed on adhoc basis as proved by record and though that the workman had completed 240 days in one calendar year proceeding to the date of termination is of no help. The workman has relied on several judgements that workman has completed 240 days the termination is void, but the management has relied a judgement only on this point in Himanshu Kumar Vidyarthi's case (supra) and 1999(4) S.C.T. Rajesh Sharma Vs. P.O. Labour Court, Chandigarh wherein it is held that termination of service of temporary employees who were only daily wagers held daily wages had no right to posts and their disengagement is not arbitrary—since they are temporary employees working on daily wages, their disengagement from service cannot be treated under I.D. Act. It is also not an unfair labour practice. Though provisions of I.D. Act Sec. 25F are applicable in other cases. It also held that contentions of the workmen were that termination of service is in violation of Section 25F of the I.D. Act, 1947. The question is whether termination can be said to be in violation of the Section 25F. It is held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that such termination cannot come under the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947. Hence I hold that disengagement is not arbitrary.

21. In view of the above law and facts it is proved by the management that the workman was appointed on adhoc basis till regular arrangement is made, though the workman has completed more than 240 days of service but his case is not covered U/s. 25F of the I.D. Act. In view of the above, it is held that termination of the workman is not illegal and there is no violation of Section 25F of the I.D. Act, 1947. Therefore, the action of the Post and Telegraph Deptt. in relation to their Ambala Cantt. in terminating the services of Shri Dev Raj son of Piara Lal, Branch Post Master Civil Line Branch Post Master w.e.f. 1-7-88 is justified and workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered accordingly. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh

RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2005

SCHEDULE

का. आ. 4658.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2004 का 94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/73/2004-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2005

S.O. 4658.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 94 of 2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-11-05

[No. L-12012/73/2004-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

Reference No. 94 of 2004

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India, Patna and their workman.

Appearances :

On behalf of the workman : None
On behalf of the employers : Mr. R.N. Ganguly,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand **Industry :** Banking.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 25th October, 2005.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12012/73/2004-IR(B-I), dated, the 7th July, 2004.

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, in terminating the services of Shri Raj Kishore Prasad instead of regularising him on completing 240 days of continuous service in the Central Stationery Department of State Bank of India, Patliputra, Patna, Bihar is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. In this case neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. No written Statement was also filed on their behalf. Management, however, made appearance through their authorised representative. It transpires from the record that registered notices and show cause notice were issued to the workman/sponsoring union for causing their appearance. In terms of Rule 10 (B) of the I.D. Central Rules, 1957 it is mandatory on the part of the concerned workman/sponsoring union to file statement of claim complete with relevant documents. List of reliance and witnesses before the Tribunal within 15 days from the date of receipt of the order of reference. The concerned workman/sponsoring union not only violated the above rules but also even did not consider necessary to respond to the notice issued by this Tribunal. Gesture of the concerned workman/sponsoring union if is taken into consideration will expose clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case. Under such circumstances, this Tribunal also finds no ground to adjourn the case suo motu for days together for taking steps by the workman/sponsoring union. Hence the case is closed and accordingly a ‘No dispute’ Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4659.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं. I, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई डी- 155/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/01/2001-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2005

S.O. 4659.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. No. 155/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-I, Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman,

which was received by the Central Government on 14-11-05

[No. L-12012/01/2001-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR-COURT-I CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D155/2001

Sh. Sada Ram, C/o Sh. J.N.Kapoor,
33-34, Bank Enclave, Rajouri Garden,
New Delhi.

Applicant

Versus

The Dy. General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Z.O. Sector 8-C,
Chandigarh. 160017.

Respondent

Appearances:

For the workman : Shri J.N.Kapoor

For the management : Shri V.K.Sharma

AWARD

Passed on 27-10-2005

Central Govt. vide No.L. 12012/01/2001-IR-(B-I) dated 11th of April, 2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri Sada Ram w.e.f. 27-1-90 is just and legal? If not, what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. In claim statement it is pleaded by the workman that he was appointed at SBI, G.T.Road, Panipat Branch as temporary messenger w.e.f. 4-12-89 against permanent and regular vacancy and worked there up to 27-1-90 for 44 days continuously and his services were terminated on 27-1-90 without notice or speaking order. No charge sheet was issued nor any enquiry was held. The workman was paid daily wages against the rules of Bipartite Settlement. It is submitted that after the termination of the workman, the management appointed large number of new employees at the same branch like Hanumant, Baljit, Ram Niwas, Vijay Kumar, Ram Kumar and Ram Mehar on daily wages on the same terms and conditions on which the workman was appointed. It is submitted that termination of the workman is in violation of the provisions of Sastri Award and Section 25G of the ID Act 1947. It is further submitted that management did not consider the claim of the workman while recruiting fresh persons as messengers/peon in violation of Section 25H of the I.D. Act, 1947. Workman represented to the management to re-employ him at the time of fresh recruitment but the management did not consider his claim.

3. That the management has been innovating crooked and unfair methods and system as to employ large number of staff in subordinate cadre on daily wage or temporary basis depriving them even the minimum wages and to employ them as badlis, casuals or temporaries and to continue them for a long time is unfair labour practice. That the branch manager also did not issue service certificate to the workman. It is submitted that in terms of Bipartite Settlement dated 27-10-1988 and 9-1-90 between the bank and the Union, the daily wagers would be eligible for permanent appointment in the bank provided they have completed minimum 30 days temporary service in a calander year between 1-7-75 to 14-8-1991 and in view of the settlement the workman submitted his application to the branch manager but the workman was not called for interview for malafide reasons, though the bank absorbed all the employees who worked during the relevant period but the case of the workman was not considered for malafide reasons. The bank has appointed large number of persons after 27-1-90 but the management will fully ignored the claim of the workman. The above referred persons who were employed after the termination of the service of the workman, were later on interviewed and absorbed them in the bank permanently. The management also did not consider various representations of the workman and action of the management not re-employing the workman is illegal, unjust and amounts to unfair labour practice and victimisation and it is prayed that workman may be reinstated in the service with retrospective effect with back wages and continuity of service.

4. In written statement the management has taken preliminary objection that case is highly belated and applicant is not a workman. On merits it is submitted that petitioner was engaged on different dates for a period of 44 days as casual labourer on daily basis against payment of Rs.20 per job from December 89 to January 90 as and when required depending upon the adhoc requirements of the branch. It is submitted that petitioner was never appointed by the bank, therefore the question of his alleged termination does not arise and there was no need to pass any speaking order and give notice to the workman. It is submitted that petitioner was engaged as a casual labour and there is no question of violation of any settlement/law. It is further submitted that bank has been engaging the requisite casual labourer depending on its adhoc requirements from time to time and available labourer was being engaged as and when required and there is no question of offering any appointment to the workman and Section 25 G&H of the I.D. Act is not applicable to the workman as he is not a workman. The petitioner did not submit any application for being considered in the bank for permanent absorption in subordinate cadre. Regarding the persons appointed after his termination, it is submitted that eligible persons were considered and appointed on merits base as per bank norms who applied and since the

petitioner never applied for being considered as per the agreement, the question of any malafide as alleged does not arise. Other contentions of the workman were also denied by the management and it is prayed that claim may be dismissed and reference may be decided in favour of the bank and against the management.

5. Rejoinder also filed by the workman reiterating the claim made in the claim statement.

6. To prove his case workman filed his affidavit Ex. W1 in evidence and also appeared as WW1. The management filed the affidavit of MW1 N.K. Griotra who proved his affidavit Ex. M1. He also relied on Scheme Ex. MX both these witnesses were cross-examined at length.

7. Both parties filed their written arguments as well as advanced oral arguments. Learned counsel for the workman in written arguments as well in oral arguments submitted that it is undisputed that workman was eligible for appointment and for permanent absorption in the bank service. Management has admitted that workman fulfilled all the requisite qualification for being absorbed permanently. He submitted that only difficulty of the management is that workman did not apply or submit his application, therefore, he could not be considered and this is not a fault of the bank. He further urged that workman requested the branch manager for issuance of service certificate which was a precondition for submitting the application as the same was to be attached with the application. The branch manager did not issue service certificate. Then workman submitted his application without the certificate to the branch Manager SBI, G.T. Road Panipat but the workman was not called for interview for malafide reasons which might have been rejected for want of service certificate. It is also argued that in terms of para 518 of Sastry Award it was obligatory on the part of the branch manager to issue service certificate but he wilfully violated the said statutory provisions. He also submitted that all have been absorbed except workman. His services were illegally terminated in violation of the Sastry Award and Section 25G of the I.D. Act 1947. The management for malafide reasons and with a view to adjust their own persons terminated the services of the workman and they followed unfair labour practice and violated the provisions of Section 25H of the I.D. Act. He also submitted that as per earlier instructions only those temporary employees/daily wagers who had worked for 30 days in a calendar year between 1-7-75 to 31-7-1988 were eligible for permanent absorption. These instructions were modified vide personnel Deptt. SBI, Chandigarh LHO Note No. 4940 dated 2-8-91 according to which it has been decided that the outer date for completing the minimum required temporary service may be extended from 31-3-1988 to 14-8-1991. Accordingly who have completed the required minimum service during the period 1-7-75 to 14-8-1991 will be given a chance for being considered for permanent absorption. That the above change in the eligibility criteria

was manipulated and was planned and for this reasons the management terminated the services of the workman and appointed all the new six persons referred, so that they become eligible and finally absorbed them that thousands of daily wagers were permanently absorbed in whom directly or indirectly some powerful persons were interested and even if a person could not be called in an interview but when taken up the case in the ALC, the management held a special interview. In view of the above submissions it is prayed that action of the management to terminate the services of the workman w.e.f. 27-1-1990 is unjust. He prayed that workman may be reinstated in service with consequential benefits from the date of his termination. Workman also relied on documents i.e. Bipartite Settlement filed by both the management and the workman.

8. On the other hand authorised representative of the management submitted that workman has no case. The workman did not complete 240 days within a calendar year to attract the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act 1947 and it was not obligatory for the management to comply with the Section 25F. In the present case the management has not violated the provisions of Section 25F. The management also relied on 1997 (3) RSJ 298 Himanshu Kumar Vidyarthi Vs. State of Bihar and others, 2001 (1) RSJ State Bank of India Vs. Industrial Tribunal Hyd and another 680 1994 PLR page 310 Karnal Central Coop Bank Ltd. Vs. Presiding Officer, AIR 1992 S.C 1414 Bhoop Singh Vs. UOI. The case of the workman in nut shell is that his services were terminated in violation of the provisions of Section 25G of the I.D. Act 1947. In reply to this the management submitted that Section 25G of the I.D. Act has no relevancy in this case as it deals with the procedure for retrenchment. In the absence of agreement between the employer and the workman in this behalf the employer shall ordinarily retrench the workman who was the last person to be employed in that category, unless for the reasons to be recorded the employer retrenches any other workman. The workman is mainly stressing that he was not given an opportunity for permanent appointment in the bank in terms of Settlement dated 27-10-1988 and 9-11-1991 between SBI Staff Federation and the bank for giving such opportunity to the ex-temporary/casual/daily wages employees who had worked in the bank for more than 30 days however subject to their prescribed eligibility and suitability on the basis of interview. In order to give this opportunity to such employees, an advertisement was given in the leading newspapers inviting applications from such eligible employees. The candidates who had applied in response to the advertisements given by the bank, were called for the interview and considered for appointment on the basis of their suitability in the interview. The workman did not apply for the same though he is falsely pleading that he had given his application to the branch manager SBI G.T. Road Panipat Branch. The workman did not produce any evidence to prove that he had given his application. He

could have summoned the banks record or the branch manager to whom he had allegedly given his application. Moreover this issue is beyond the scope of reference made to this court thus this issue should not be taken into consideration. It is further argued that since workman has raised this Industrial Disputes almost after 10 years of his alleged termination, he could have moved to the bank and the machinery under the I.D. Act when other person called for interview. He apparently slept over his rights and that equity also does not help such person and it help to the person who do equity. Their Lordship of Supreme Court in Bhoop Singh Vs. Union of India and others held that It is expected of a Govt. servant who has a legitimate claim to approach the court for the relief he seeks within a reasonable time, assuming no fixed period of limitation applies. It is further submitted that the appointment in terms of settlement came to end w.e.f. 31-3-97 and as such these settlements are not in force as on date. Copies of judgements dated 15-5-98 and 18-9-98 of Orissa High Court were referred wherein Hon'ble High Court had dismissed the writ petition of the candidates who were wait listed and sought appointment on the basis of interview held in terms of these settlements. Even the Hon'ble Supreme Court had the dismissed the special leave petitions on merits filed by them. He further submitted while summing up his arguments that as the workman has no case as he was not absorbed due to his own fault as he did not apply with the bank and at present the policy is not in existence and the reference may be decided in favour of the management and against the workman and the workman is not entitled to any relief as the termination of the workman was just and legal. He also submitted that virtually the workman has not challenged the termination and also did not led evidence in this regard. He only challenged that his non absorption is bad and unjust and workman should have been taken and empanelled despite he did not apply for his absorption in view of the policy of the bank.

9. In view of the above submission and my perusal or oral evidence, written arguments and oral submission of both the parties, have found that in this case the Central Govt. sent the reference for adjudication that whether the action of the management of State Bank of India Chandigarh terminating the services of Shri Sada Ram w.e.f. 27-1-90 and retaining his juniors into employment as fresh hands on the same post is just and legal. Whereas the man contentions and plea of the workman is that as per affidavit Ex. W1 and claim statement that he was eligible to be empanelled in terms of Bipartite Settlement and to be absorbed permanently but the management neither interviewed nor empanelled him whereas the management appointed many persons as daily wager after illegal termination of the workman and later on absorbing them permanently in terms of agreement. Thus the case is that after the services of thousands of workmen came to an end, an agreement was made between the management of

State Bank of India and the Union of the Bank employees i.e. Union of workman and as circulated by them that daily wager employees or terminated employees would be eligible for permanent absorption in bank's service who have completed 30 days in any calander year during the period 1-7-75 to 14-8-1991.

10. The case of the management is that the management was not obliged to follow the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act as it is no body's case that workman completed 240 days continuous service in terms as defined under the I.D. Act. The workman in this case is saying that his services were terminated in violation of provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act. He did not complete 240 days in a calander year to attract the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act in a year. The workman has taken a plea that he was not given any opportunity for permanent employment in the bank in terms of settlement dated 27-10-1988 and 9-1-1991 arrived at between the bank management and the workman Union for giving such opportunity to ex-workman who have worked in the bank for more than 30 days however subject to their suitability on the basis of interview. In order to give this opportunity to such employees, an advertisements were given in the leading newspapers inviting applications from such eligible employees. The candidates who have applied in response to the above advertisements were called for interview and considered for appointment on the basis of their stability in the bank.

11. The present workman did not apply for the same though he is falsly pleading that he had given his application to the branch manager SBI G.T. Road Panipat Branch. The workman did not produce any evidence that he had given any application. He could have summoned the bank record. The onus was on the workman. It is fabricated story of the workman that no experience/ service certificate was issued as he did not apply at all. In the circumstances it is the fault of the workman and not of the bank when he did not apply. The workman was not called for interview as he did not apply in response to the advertisement given by the bank in Newspapers when all other thousands of employees applied and got absorption and now the scheme is over. He also submitted that workman has no where challenged whether his termination is bad as per reference. His insistence is that he should have been absorbed in view of the policy, agreement entered between the bank management and union and advertisement were issued in the Newspapers. He also submitted that he did not apply but he has taken an excuse that he applied for issuance of certificate but the branch management did not issue him the same. So he did not apply and later after the scheme was over he applied.

12. I have found as per entire record, that workman did not file any document or did not make efforts to summon the relevant record of the bank and solely relied on his oral evidence. Contention of the workman is that he

applied for the certificate with the Branch Manager but Manager did not issue. As per management this is concocted story that he applied with the branch manager for issuance of service certificate.

13. In view of my above discussion, I did not find any evidence on this point except the oral evidence or affidavit of the workman that he applied for the issuance of service certificate with the branch manager. Burden to prove is on the workman and workman has to discharge his burden. His oral affidavit is not sufficient to prove that he applied with the bank and bank did not issue the certificate. He also did not make efforts to summon bank record. Controversy is very short now. The termination of workman is not challenged by the workman in his pleadings. In this manner he simply challenged non-absorption of the workman in view of their announced policy in the newspapers is bad.

14. Therefore, I am of the considered view that workman also failed to prove that non-calling him in interview and non-absorption in view of the scheme of the bank, is not legal and not justified because workman did not apply to the bank for absorption. Workman did not file any oral or documentary evidence in this regard.

15. I am, therefore, of the considered view that non-absorption, termination of the workman, non-calling for the workman for interview and non-empanelling him by the management is not illegal and unjust on the ground solely that workman did not apply at all. It is proved by the management. Therefore, the workman is not to be reinstated and the management has not violated the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act, 1947. As regards reference, workman did not try to prove it. Rather management proved the reference in their favour, I hold that even the termination of the workman as alleged and in reference to this Court for adjudication that action of the bank is just and legal is not challenged specifically by the workman in this case. As I have already held that the act of the management in not empanelling, not calling for interview and his non-absorption is also just and legal as the workman did not apply at all. Therefore, in view of the above, I hold that action of the management of State Bank of India Chandigarh terminating the services of Shri Sada Ram w.e.f. 27-1-90 and retaining his juniors into employment as fresh hands on the same post is just and legal and the workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered accordingly. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Chandigarh

RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4660.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच,

अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं. I, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई डी-85/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/332/97-आईआर(बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2005

S.O. 4660.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. 85/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-I Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-11-2005

[No. L-12012/332/97-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL -CUM-LABOUR COURT-I, CHANDIGARH

Case No. LD 85/98

Sh. Sewa Ram,
S/o Sh. Giani Ram,
Village Dadola, Tehsil
& Distt. Panipat-132103

...Applicant

Versus

The Dy. General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Z.O. Sector 8-C,
Chandigarh -160017

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Shri J.N. Kapoor

For the management : Shri V.K. Sharma

AWARD

Passed on 27-10-2005

Central Govt. vide No. L. 12012/332/97-IR-(B-I) dated 29th of April, 1998 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, Chandigarh terminating the services of Shri Sewa Ram w.e.f. 19-12-90 and retaining his juniors into employment as fresh hands on the same post is just and legal? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. In claim statement it is pleaded by the workman that he was appointed at SBI G.T. Road Panipat Branch as messenger-cum-water Boy-cum-General servant w.e.f.

14-9-90 against permanent and regular vacancy and worked there up to 18-12-90 for 96 days continuously and his services were terminated on 18-12-90 without any notice or speaking order. No charge sheet was issued nor any enquiry was held. The workman was paid daily wages against the rules of Bipartite settlement. It is submitted that after the termination of the workman, the management appointed large number of new employees at the same branch like Hanumant, Baljit, Ram Niwas, Vijay Kumar, Ram Kumar and Ram Mehar on daily wages on the same terms and conditions on which the workman was appointed. It is submitted that termination of the workman is in violation of the provisions of Sastri Award and Section 25G of the I.D. Act, 1947. It is further submitted that management did not consider the claim of the workman while recruiting fresh persons as messengers/peon in violation of Section 25H of the I.D. Act, 1947. Workman represented to the management to re-employ him at the time of fresh recruitment but the management did not consider his claim.

3. That the management has been innovating crooked and unfair methods and system as to employ large number of staff in subordinate cadre on daily wage or temporary basis depriving them even the minimum wages and to employ them as badlis, casuals or temporaries and to continue them for a long time is unfair labour practice. That the branch manager also did not issue service certificate to the workman. It is submitted that in terms of BP Settlement dated 27-10-1988 and 9-1-90 between the bank and the Union, the daily wagers would be eligible for permanent appointment in the bank provided they have completed minimum 30 days temporary service in a calendar year between 1-7-75 to 14-8-1991 and in view of the settlement the workman submitted his application to the branch manager but the workman was not called for interview for *mala fide* reasons, though the bank absorbed all the employees who worked during the relevant period but the case of the workman was not considered for *mala fide* reasons. The bank has appointed large number of persons after 18-12-90 but the management wilfully ignored the claim of the workman. The above referred persons who were employed after the termination of the service of the workman, were later on interviewed and absorbed them in the bank permanently. The management also did not consider various representations of the workman and action of the management not re-employing the workman is illegal, unjust and amounts to unfair labour practice and victimisation and it is prayed that workman may be reinstated in the service with retrospective effect with back wages and continuity of service.

4. In written statement the management has taken preliminary objection that case is highly belated and applicant is not a workman. On merits it is submitted that petitioner was engaged on different dates for a period of 76 days as casual labourer on daily basis from 14-9-90 to 18-12-90 as and when required depending upon the ad hoc

requirements of the branch. It is submitted that petitioner was never appointed by the bank, therefore, the question of his alleged termination does not arise and there was no need to pass any speaking order and give notice to the workman. It is submitted that petitioner was engaged as a casual labour and there is no question of violation of any settlement/law. It is further submitted that bank has been engaging the requisite casual labourer depending on its ad hoc requirements from time to time and available labour was being engaged as and when required and there is no question of offering any appointment to the workman and Section 25G & H of the I.D. Act is not applicable to the workman as he is not a workman. The petitioner did not submit any application for being considered in the bank for permanent absorption in subordinate cadre. Regarding the persons appointed after his termination, it is submitted that eligible persons were considered and appointed on merits base as per bank norms and since the petitioner never apply for being considered as per the agreement, the question of any *mala fide* as alleged does not arise. Other contentions of the workman were also denied by the management and it is prayed that claim may be dismissed and reference may be decided in favour of the bank.

5. Rejoinder also filed by the workman reiterating the claim made in the claim statement.

6. To prove his case workman filed his affidavit Ex.W1 in evidence and also appeared as WW1. The management filed the affidavit of MW1 N.K. Griotra who proved his affidavit Ex.M1. He also relied on Scheme Ex.MX both these witnesses were cross-examined at length.

7. Both parties filed their written arguments as well as advanced oral arguments. Learned counsel for the workman in written arguments as well in oral arguments submitted that it is undisputed that workman was eligible for appointment and for permanent absorption in the bank service. Management has admitted that workman fulfilled all the requisite qualification for being absorbed permanently. He submitted that only difficulty of the management is that workman did not apply or submit his application, therefore, he could not be considered and this is not a fault of the bank. He further urged that workman requested the branch manager for issuance of service certificate which was precondition for submitting the application as the same was to be attached with the application. The branch manager did not issue service certificate. Then workman submitted his application without the certificate to the branch Manager SBI, G.T. Road Panipat but the workman was not called for interview for *mala fide* reasons which might have been rejected for want of service certificate. It is also argued that in terms of para 518 of Sastri Award it was obligatory on the part of the branch manager to issue service certificate but he wilfully violated the said statutory provisions. He also submitted that all have been absorbed except workman. His services were

illegally terminated in violation of the Sastry Award and Section 25G of the I.D. Act 1947. The management for *malafide* reasons and with a view to adjust their own persons terminated the services of the workman and they followed unfair labour practice and violated the provisions of Section 25H of the I.D. Act. He also submitted that as per earlier instructions only those temporary employees/daily wagers who had worked for 30 days in a calendar year between 1-7-75 to 31-7-1988 were eligible for permanent absorption. These instructions were modified *vide* Personnel Deptt. SBI, Chandigarh LHO Note No. 4940 dated 2-8-91 according to which it has been decided that the outer date for completing the minimum required temporary service may be extended from 31-3-1988 to 14-8-1991. Accordingly who have completed the required minimum service during the period 1-7-75 to 14-8-1991 will be given a chance for being considered for permanent absorption. That the above change in the eligibility criteria was manipulated and was planned and for this reasons the management terminated the services of the workman and appointed all the new six persons referred, so that they become eligible and finally absorbed them. That thousands of daily wagers were permanently absorbed in whom directly or indirectly some powerful persons were interested and even if a person could not be called in an interview but when taken up the case in the ALC, the management held a special interview. In view of the above submissions it is prayed that action of the management to terminate the services of the workman w.e.f 10-6-90 is unjust. He prayed that workman may be reinstated in service with consequential benefits from the date of his termination. Workman also relied on documents *i.e.* Bipartite Settlement filed by both the management and the workman.

8. On the other authorised representative of the management submitted that workman has no case. The workman did not complete 240 days within a calendar year to attract the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act, 1947 and it was not obligatory for the management to comply with the Section 25F. In the present case the management has not violated the provisions of Section 25F. The management also relied on 1997(3) RSJ 298 Himanshu Kumar Vidyarthi Vs. State of Bihar and others, 2001(1) RSJ State Bank of India Vs. Industrial Tribunal Hyd and another 680 1994 PLR page 310 Karnal Central Coop Bank Ltd. Vs. Presiding Officer, AIR 1992 S.C 1414 Bhoop Singh Vs. UOI. The case of the workman in nut shell is that his services were terminated in violation of the provisions of Section 25G of the I.D. Act 1947. In reply to this the management submitted that Section 25G of the I.D. Act has no relevancy in this case as it deals with the procedure for retrenchment. In the absence of agreement between the employer and the workman in this behalf the employer shall ordinarily retrench the workman who was the last person to be employed in that category, unless for the reasons to be recorded the employer retrenches any other workman. The workman is

mainly stressing that he was not given an opportunity for permanent appointment in the bank in terms of Settlement dated 27-10-1988 and 9-11-1991 between SBI Staff Federation and the bank for giving such opportunity to the ex-temporary/casual/daily wages employees who had worked in the bank for more than 30 days however subject to their prescribed eligibility and suitability on the basis of interview. In order to give this opportunity to such employees, an advertisement was given in the leading newspapers inviting applications from such eligible employees. The candidates who had applied in response to the advertisements given by the bank, were called for the interview and considered for appointment on the basis of their suitability in the interview. The workman did not apply for the same though he is falsely pleading that he had given his application to the branch manager SBI G.T. Road Pahipat Branch. The workman did not produce any evidence to prove that he had given his application. He could have summoned the bank's record or the branch manager to whom he had allegedly given his application. Moreover this issue is beyond the scope of reference made to this court thus this issue should not be taken into consideration. It is further argued that since workman has raised this Industrial Disputes almost after 10 years of his alleged termination, he could have moved to the bank and the machinery under the I.D. Act. When other person called for interview. He apparently slept over his rights and that equity also does help such person and it help to the person who do equity. Their Lordship of Supreme Court in Bhoop Singh Vs. Union of India and others held that it is expected of a Govt. servant who has a legitimate claim to approach the court for the relief he seeks within a reasonable time assuming no fixed period of limitation applies. It is further submitted that the appointment in terms of settlement came to an end w.e.f. 31-3-97 and as such these settlements are not in force as on date. Copies of judgements dated 15-5-98 and 18-9-98 of Orissa High Court were referred wherein Hon'ble High Court had dismissed the writ petition of the candidates who were wait-listed and sought appointment on the basis of interview held in terms of these settlements. Even the Hon'ble Supreme Court had dismissed the special leave petitions on merits filed by them. He further submitted while summing-up his arguments that as the workman has no case as he was not absorbed due to his own fault as he did not apply with the bank and at present the policy is not in existence and the reference may be decided in favour of the management and against the workman and the workman is not entitled to any relief as the termination of the workman was just and legal. He also submitted that virtually the workman has not challenged the termination and also did not led evidence in this regard. He only challenged that his non absorption is bad and unjust and workman should have been taken and empanelled despite he did not apply for his absorption in view of the policy of the bank.

9. In view of the above submission and my perusal of oral evidence, written arguments and oral submission of both the parties, have found that in this case the Central Govt. sent the reference for adjudication that whether the action of the management of State Bank of India Chandigarh termination the services of Shri Sewa Ram w.e.f. 19-12-90 and retaining his juniors into employment as fresh hands on the same post is just and legal. Whereas the man contentions and plea of the workman is that as per affidavit Ex.W1 and claim statement that he was eligible to be empanelled in terms of Bipartite Settlement and to be absorbed permanently but the management neither interviewed nor empanelled him whereas the management appointed many persons as daily wager after illegal termination of the workman and later on absorbing them permanently in terms of agreement. Thus the case is that after the services of thousands of workmen came to an end, an agreement was made between the management of State Bank of India and the Union of the Bank employees i.e. Union of workman and as circulated by them that daily wager employees or terminated employees would be eligible for permanent absorption in bank's service who have completed 30 days in any calendar year during the period 1-7-75 to 14-8-1991.

10. The case of the management is that the management was not obliged to follow the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act as it is no body's case that workman completed 240 days continuous service in terms as defined under the I.D. Act. The workman in this case is saying that his services were terminated in violation of provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act. He did not complete 240 days in a calendar year to attract the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act in a year. The workman has taken a plea that he was not given any opportunity for permanent employment in the bank in terms of settlement dated 27-10-1988 and 9-1-1991 arrived at between the bank management and the workman Union for giving such opportunity to ex-workman who have worked in the bank for more than 30 days however subject to give this opportunity to their suitability on the basis of interview. In order to give this opportunity to such employees, an advertisements were given in the leading newspapers inviting applications from such eligible employees, the candidates who have applied in response to the above advertisements were called for interview and considered for appointment on the basis of their suitability in the bank.

11. The persent workman did not apply for the same though he is falsly pleading that he had given his application to the branch manager SBI G.T. Road Panipat Branch. the workman did not produce any evidence that he had given any application. He could have summoned the bank record. The onus was on the workman. It is fabricated story of the workman that no experince/service certificate was issued as he did not apply at all. In the circumstances it is the fault of the workman and not of the

bank when he did not apply. The workman was not called for interview as he did not apply in response to the advertisement given by the bank in Newspapers when all other about thousands of employees applied and got absorption and now the scheme is over. He also submitted that workman has no where challanged whether his termination is bad as per reference. His insistence is that he should have been absorbed in view of the policy, agreement entered between the bank management and union and advertisement were issued in the Newspapers. He also submitted that he did not apply but he has taken an excuse that he applied for issuance of certificate but the branch management did not issue him the same. So he did not apply and later the scheme was over he applied.

12. I have found as per entire record, that workman did not file any document or did not make efforts to summon the relevant record of the bank and solely relied on his oral evidence. Contention of the workman is that he applied for the certificate with the Branch Manager but Manager did not issue. As per management this is concocted story that he applied with the branch manager for issuance of service certificate.

13. In view of my above discussion, I did not find any evidence on this point except the oral evidence of affidavit of the workman that he applied for the issuance of service certificate with the branch manager. Burden to prove is on the workman and workman has to discharge his burden. His oral affidavit is not sufficient to prove that he applied with the bank and bank did not issue the certificate. He also did not made efforts to summon bank record Controversy is very short now. The termination of workman is not challanged by the workman in his pleadings. In this manner he simply challenged non absorption of the workman in view of their anounced policy in the newspapers is bad.

14. Therefore, I am of the considered view that workman also failed to prove that non calling him in interview and non absorption in view of the scheme of the bank, is not legal and not justified because workman did not apply to the bank for absorption. Workman did not file any oral or documentary evidence in this regard.

15. I am, therefore, of the considered view that non-absorption, termination of the workman, non-calling for the workman for interview and non-empanelling him by the management is not illegal and unjust on the ground solely that workman did not apply at all. It is proved by the management. Therefore, the workman is not to be reinstated and the management has not violated the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act 1947. As regards reference, workman did not try to prove it. Rather management proved the reference in their favour. I hold that even the termination of the workman as alleged and in reference to this Court for adjudication that action of the bank is just and legal is not challanged specifically by the workman in this case. As I

have already held that the act of the management in not empanelling, not calling for interview and his non-absorption is also just and legal as the workman did not apply at all. Therefore, in view of the above, I hold that action of the management of State Bank of India Chandigarh terminating the services of Shri Sewa Ram w.e.f. 19-12-90 and retaining his juniors into employment as fresh hands on the same post is just and legal and the workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered accordingly. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Chandigarh RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4661.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केनरा बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण पटना के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11(C)/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/57/2005-आईआर (बी-11)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2005

S.O. 4661.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award [Ref. No. 11(C)/2005] of the Industrial Tribunal, PATNA(BIHAR) as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Canara Bank and their workman, received by the Central Government on 17-11-2005.

[No. L-12012/57/2005-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, PATNA

Reference No.11(C) of 2005.

Management of Canara Bank, Circle Office, Lav Kush Towers, Exhibition Road, Patna and their workman Sri Gopal Singh, At & P.O. Balwakuwari Sadar Thana Hajipur, Patna, Bihar.

For the management : Sri Surinder Mohat,
Deputy General
Manager.

For the Workman : Sri Gopal Singh, Self
Present : Om Prakash Sinha,
Presiding Officer, Industrial
Tribunal, Patna.

AWARD

Patna, dated the 11th November, 2005.

By adjudication order No. L-12012/57/2005-IR(B-II) dated 09-08-2005 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi has referred, under Clause(d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section(2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Act'), the following dispute between the management of Canara Bank, Circle Office, Luv Kush Tower, Exhibition Road, Patna(Bihar) and their workman Shri Gopal Singh for adjudication to this Tribunal:

"Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank in dismissing the services of Sh. Gopal Singh w.e.f. 30-09-2004 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to"?

2. In this reference workman Shri Gopal Singh appeared before this Tribunal on 2-11-2005 and filed a petition with a prayer to withdraw his case, which is pending before this Tribunal, due to the fact that he has been re-instated in the services of the Bank.

3. After hearing these petitions on behalf of both sides we feel that no dispute between the management and the workman exists now. Needless to say, this Tribunal has but to deliver, in the circumstances aforesaid, a no dispute Award.

4. It is accordingly ordered that no dispute between the parties in relation to the Reference exists.

5. In this respect, I hereby pass a "No Dispute Award".

6. Award accordingly.

OM PRAKASH SINHA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4662.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नार्थ वेस्टर्न रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय, अजमेर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 9/03) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/95/2003-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2005

S.O. 4662.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award 9/03 of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Ajmer now as shown in

the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of North Western Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-11-2005.

[No. L-41012/95/2003-IR (B-I)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

न्यायालय श्रम न्यायालय एवं औद्योगिक

न्यायाधिकरण, अजमेर

सीआईटीआर नं. 9/03

(रेफरेंस नम्बर एल-41010/95/2003/आई आर(बी.1)
दिनांक 9-9-03)

श्री राजेश कुलश्रेष्ठ निवासी 579/10, काली मंदिर के पास,
गोविंद नगर, अजमेर

प्रार्थी

बनाम

मुख्य कारखाना प्रबंधक (लोको) यांत्रिक कारखाना, उत्तर
पश्चिम रेलवे अजमेर

अप्रार्थी

समय: श्री गंगासिंह शेखावत आर. एच. जे. एस.

प्रार्थी की ओर से : स्वयं प्रार्थी
अप्रार्थी की ओर से : श्री राजकुमार प्रभारी
अधिकारी विपक्षी

अवार्ड

दिनांक 22-10-05

केन्द्र सरकार से यह रेफरेंस निम्न प्रकार से प्राप्त हुआ है:—

Whether the action of the management of North Western Railway Ajmer in imposing the penalty to Sh. Rajesh Kulshrestha Khallasi from the service w.e.f. 29-6-1983 is justified? If not what relief the workman is entitled to.?"

नोटिस के उपरांत प्रार्थी उपस्थित हुआ और अपनी ओर से स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम प्रस्तुत किया।

प्रतिपक्षी की ओर से उत्तर प्रस्तुत हुआ। तदुपरांत आदेश दिनांक 1-10-05 द्वारा प्रारम्भिक बिन्दु इस प्रकार से निर्णीत किया कि विभागीय जांच प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप है। अतः इस आदेश द्वारा केवल यह निर्णीत किया जाता है कि प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति का दिया गया दण्ड उसके कृत्य के अनुपात में उचित एवं पर्याप्त है अथवा नहीं और क्या यह दण्ड अधिक तो नहीं है?

उभय पक्ष का श्रवण किया। पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया प्रतिपक्षी के प्रतिनिधि ने निम्नांकित दृष्टांत प्रस्तुत किये:—

(1) 1996(7) सुप्रीम कोर्ट 635

(2) 2000(2) सुप्रीम कोर्ट 316

(3) 2005(2) आल इण्डिया सर्विस ला जनरल 286

(4) 2004(1) एस एलआर 694

(5) 1999(1) सुप्रीम कोर्ट केसेज 185

(6) 2002(3) एस एल आर 148

(7) 2002(2) एस एल आर 741

प्रार्थी ने अपनी ओर से निम्न दृष्टांत प्रस्तुत किये:—

(1) 2004 ए आई आर सुप्रीम कोर्ट 977

(2) उक्त दृष्टांतों का सम्मान अध्ययन किया।

प्रार्थी का तर्क है कि अनुपस्थिति के एक लघु उपचार और प्राइवेट डाक्टर के रूग्णता प्रमाणपत्र के रेल नियमों के अनुसार नहीं होने के लघु आधार पर उसे सेवा समाप्ति का बहुत बड़ा दण्ड दिया है। जिससे उसका परिवार घोर आर्थिक संकट में फँस गया है। अतः सहानुभूति पूर्वक उदार दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए लघु दण्ड देने की प्रार्थना की है।

इसके विपरीत प्रतिपक्षी के प्रतिनिधि का तर्क है कि प्रार्थी की नियुक्ति 4-12-1980 को चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी के पद पर हुई थी। जिसमें दिसम्बर 1980 में साढ़े सात दिन का अवकाश लिया। सन् 1981 में 28 दिन सवेतन अवकाश तथा 129.5 दिन बिना वेतन के अनुपस्थित रहा। सन् 1982 में 16 दिन सवेतनिक अवकाश एवं 21 दिन अर्द्धवेतन अवकाश पर रहा। तथा 139.5 दिन बिना वेतन के कार्य से अनुपस्थित रहा। सन् 1983 में समस्त सवेतनिक और अर्द्धवेतन अवकाश का उपभोग किया तथा 70 दिन बिना वेतन के कार्य से अनुपस्थित रहा। इस प्रकार उनका तर्क है कि प्रार्थी की नियुक्ति दिनांक 4-12-80 से 31-12-82 तक 2 वर्ष 27 दिन की सेवा अवधि में 276½ दिन बिना वेतन अनाधिकृत रूप से कार्य से अनुपस्थित रहा। तथा 44 दिन सवेतनिक अवकाश तथा 21 दिन अर्द्धवेतन अवकाश पर रहा। इस प्रकार प्रार्थी उक्त लघु अवधि में 341½ दिन कार्य पर नहीं आया। इसी प्रकार सन् 1983 में भी 1-1-83 से सेवामुक्ति की दिनांक 29-1-1983 तक की अवधि में 70 दिन बिना वेतन के अनुपस्थित रहा एवं समस्त देय सवेतनिक और अर्द्धवेतनिक अवकाश का उपभोग किया। इस प्रकार उनका तर्क है कि प्रार्थी ने अपनी ढाई वर्ष की लघु सेवा अवधि में 400 दिन से अधिक कार्य से अनुपस्थित रहकर गंभीर दुराचरण किया है। जिसके लिये समुचित दण्ड दिया गया है।

मैंने उभय पक्षों के तर्कों पर विचार कर लिया है। विभागीय जांच में प्रार्थी द्वारा दिनांक 30-10-82 से 13-1-83 तक बिना पूर्व सूचना के अनाधिकृत रूप से अनुपस्थित रहना और प्राइवेट डाक्टर का रूग्णता प्रमाणपत्र रेल नियमों के अनुसार नहीं होने के आरोप को सिद्ध मानते हुए अनुशासनिक अधिकारी ने आदेश दिनांक 29-6-83 द्वारा प्रार्थी को च.श्रे. कर्मचारी खलासी के पद से सेवामुक्त किया गया है। यह सत्य है कि श्रम न्यायालय नियोजक के आदेश के विरुद्ध अपीलीय न्यायालय के रूप में निर्णय पारित नहीं कर सकती। किन्तु न्यायालय की अंतर्आत्मा को झकझोर देने वाला और सामान्य व्यक्ति के विवेक से परे नियोजक का दण्डादेश होने पर श्रम न्यायालय दण्डादेश में हस्तक्षेप कर सकता है। प्रतिपक्षी द्वारा प्रस्तुत दृष्टांतों के अतिरिक्त 2003 लेब आई सी 1202 चेयरमेन एण्ड मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर बनाम पी सी कक्कड का माननीय

उच्चतम न्यायालय का दृष्टांत इस बिन्दु पर सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। जिसमें वेडनेसबरी के, सीसीएसयू के, 1905 (6) एससीसीएस 749, 87(4) एस.सी.(6)। रणजीत ठाकुर के केस एवं 87 ए सी 514 के दृष्टांतों का विशेष वर्णन किया गया है। उक्त दृष्टांतों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचता हूं कि प्रार्थी की लम्बे समय तक अनाधिकृत अनुपस्थिति, रुग्णता प्रमाणपत्र के सम्बन्ध में रेल नियमों की पालना नहीं करना, अनाधिकृत अनुपस्थिति की पूर्व सूचना नहीं देना, और लघुसेवा अवधि में अनेक बार लम्बी अवधि तक अवैतनिक और सवैतनिक अवकाश पर रहने के पुराने अभिलेख को मध्य नजर रखते हुए मेरे विनम्र मत में अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारी के सेवा समाप्ति के आदेश में ऐसी कोई त्रुटि, अवैधता, अनियमितता, या न्यायालय की अंतर्आत्मा को झकझोर वाले तथ्य नहीं हैं जिसका वर्णन वेडनेसबरी, सीसीएसयू या रणजीत ठाकुर या अन्य केस में दिया गया है। मेरे विनम्र मत में प्रार्थी अपचारी के विरुद्ध सेवा समाप्ति का दण्ड उचित एवं विधि सम्मत है और इसे अत्यधिक नहीं माना जा सकता है।

आदेश

फलतः प्रस्तुत विवाद का उत्तर इस प्रकार से दिया जाता है कि उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे अजमेर के प्रबंधन द्वारा प्रार्थी राजेश कुलश्रेष्ठ खलासी की दिनांक 29-6-1983 से सेवा से हटाने का दण्ड न्यायोचित है। प्रार्थी कोई अनुतोष प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

अवार्ड की प्रति केन्द्र सरकार को नियमानुसार प्रेषित की जावे।

अवार्ड आज दिनांक 22-10-05 को खुले न्यायालय में लिखवाया जाकर सुनाया गया।

जी. एस. शेखावत, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4663.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार वेस्टर्न रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, अजमेर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/17/2001-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2005

S.O. 4663.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 13/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Ajmer now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-11-2005.

[No. L-41012/17/2001-IR (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

न्यायालय श्रम एवं औद्योगिक

न्यायाधिकरण, अजमेर (राज.)

पीठासीन अधिकारी : श्री जी.एस. शेखावत, आरएचजेएस

प्रकरण संख्या-सी.आई.टी.आर.13/2001

[रेफरेंस नम्बर एल-41012/17/2001/आई आर(बी.1)]

दिनांक 7-6-2001]

दी सैकेट्री, ऑल इंडिया एस.सी. एंड एस.टी. रेलवे एम्प. एसोसिएशन

रेलवे क्वार्टर नं. 2018 बी, पावर हाउस के सामने, हजारी बाग, अजमेर

.....प्रार्थी

बनाम

दी चीफ वर्क्स मैनेजर (लोको) वेस्टर्न रेलवे, अजमेर

.....अप्रार्थी

उपस्थित : श्री पी. डी. खन्ना, विद्वान अधिवक्ता, प्रार्थी।

सुश्री गुस्मीत कौर, विद्वान अधिवक्ता, अप्रार्थी।

दिनांक 24-10-05

निर्णय/अवार्ड

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित विवाद निम्न प्रकार है :—

“Whether the action of Chief Works Manager (Loco) Western Railway, Ajmer is not giving employment to Smt. Rajubai D/o Late Sh. Jwala Prasad, Ex. Painter on compassionate ground is justified? If not what relief she is entitled?”

नोटिस के उपरांत उभयपक्ष उपस्थित आये। प्रार्थिया ने क्लेम के विवरण में अंकित किया है कि प्रार्थिया का पिता ज्वालाप्रसाद का रेलवे अस्पताल में दि. 24-8-82 को देहांत हो गया था। श्री ज्वाला प्रसाद पश्चिम रेलवे अजमेर में कैरिज कारखाना में पेंटर के पद पर कार्यरत थे जिनका टिकट नं. 32098/26 था। ज्वालाप्रसाद की मृत्यु के समय प्रार्थिया की आयु मात्र 11 वर्ष थी। उस समय वह अनभिज्ञ थी और सोचने-समझने की बुद्धि नहीं थी। प्रार्थिया को समझाने वाला अन्य कोई व्यक्ति भी उस समय नहीं था। श्री ज्वालाप्रसाद ने अपने जीवन-काल में नोमिनी के रूप में प्रार्थिया का ही नाम लिखा था क्योंकि प्रार्थिया ही एकमात्र वारिस थी। सेटलमेंट की समस्त राशि भी प्रतिपक्षी ने प्रार्थिया को ही भुगतान की है। प्रार्थिया का विवाह वर्ष 1984 में हुआ था। 18 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त होने पर प्रार्थिया ने स्व. पिता के स्थान पर अनुकंपा के आधार पर नौकरी हेतु प्रार्थना पत्र प्रस्तुत किया। प्रार्थिया ने दि. 1-4-88, 21-4-89, 1-12-93, 23-10-97, 24-4-98, 28-9-99, 21-11-99, 9-5-2000 आदि दिनांकों को अप्रार्थी को पत्र लिखे किंतु फिर भी प्रतिपक्षी ने अनुकंपा के आधार पर नौकरी नहीं दी अंत में, प्रतिपक्षीगण ने अपने कार्यालय आदेश दि. 9-5-2000 द्वारा प्रार्थिया

को सूचित किया कि वह मृतक ज्वालाप्रसाद की आश्रित नहीं है अतः उसे नियुक्ति नहीं दी जा सकती। श्री ज्वालाप्रसाद ने पंद्रह वर्ष तक नियमित रूप से स्थाई कर्मचारी के रूप में प्रतिपक्षी को अपनी सेवायें दी हैं। संयुक्त श्रम आयुक्त के समक्ष उठाया विवाद पर वार्ता असफल होने पर यह क्लेम प्रेषित किया है। अंत में अनुकंपा के आधार पर नौकरी देने और ज्वालाप्रसाद की मृत्यु की दिनांक से प्रार्थिया को संपूर्ण वेतन-भत्ते आदि सुविधायें दिलवाने हेतु प्रतिपक्षी के विरुद्ध अवार्ड पारित करने की प्रार्थना की है।

प्रतिपक्षी ने अपने उत्तर में अंकित किया है कि ज्वालाप्रसाद का स्वर्गवास दि. 24-8-82 को होना स्वीकार है। प्रार्थिया द्वारा प्रतिपक्षी को दि. 28-9-99 को प्रेषित पत्र प्राप्त होना अन्य कोई प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त नहीं होना, सेटलमेंट की राशि प्रार्थिया को प्राप्त होना स्वीकार किया है। प्रार्थिया का विवाह 18 वर्षीय अर्थात् बालिक होने से पूर्व ही हो गया था इसलिए प्रार्थिया अपने पति पर आश्रित हो गयी। प्रार्थिया अपने पति के साथ रह रही है। प्रार्थिया अपने पति और बच्चों के साथ आज भी रह रही है। अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति मृतक रेल कर्मचारी की विधवा या ऐसे आश्रित को दी जाती है जिसका भरण-पोषण करने वाला कोई नहीं हो। श्रीमती राजू बाई की जन्म तिथि दि. 2-6-71 है उसके 18 वर्ष की होने से पूर्व ही अर्थात् सन् 84-85 में उसका लालचंद से विवाह कर दिया गया था ऐसी स्थिति में प्रार्थिया ने अपने पति लालचंद पर आश्रित होने के कारण अनुकंपा के आधार पर उसे नियुक्ति दिया जाना संभव नहीं है।

प्रार्थिया ने अपने क्लेम की संपुष्टि में अपना शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत कर प्रतिपरीक्षण करवाया है। प्रलेखीय साक्ष्य में प्रदर्श डब. 1 से 16 प्रलेखों की प्रतियां प्रदर्शित करवाकर प्रस्तुत की है। प्रतिपक्षी की ओर से श्री भूपेंद्र रावत का शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत कर प्रतिपरीक्षण करवाया है। कोई प्रलेखीय साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

उभयपक्ष का श्रवण किया, पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया। प्रार्थिया के विद्वान अभिभाषक ने निम्नांकित दृष्टांत प्रस्तुत किये:-

- (1) 2005 एलआईसी (पटना) 564,
- (2) 2005 एलआईसी (राज.) 552,

प्रतिपक्षी के विद्वान अभिभाषक ने निम्नांकित दृष्टांत प्रस्तुत किये:-

- (1) 2005(1) (एसएलजे एस. सी.) 281,
- (2) 2003(3) (एसएलजे) (कैट) 331,
- (3) 2003 एस. सी. सी. एल. एंड एस. 1183,
- (4) 2005(1) (एआईजे) (कैट) 425,
- (5) 2004(1) (एसएलजे) एस.सी. 247,
- (6) 2001(1) (एसएलजे) (एस. सी.) 418,

उक्त दृष्टांतों का ससम्मान अध्ययन किया।

प्रस्तुत प्रकरण में लगभग समस्त तथ्य स्वीकृत तथ्य हैं।

प्रार्थिया की स्व. ज्वालाप्रसाद, भू. पू. रेलकर्म की एकमात्र आश्रित संतान मृत्यु के समय होना, अन्य कोई वारिस नहीं होना, ज्वालाप्रसाद की दि. 24-8-82 को मृत्यु होना और मृत्यु के समय प्रार्थिया की आयु 11 वर्ष होना और उसके पश्चात् 18 वर्ष की आयु से पूर्व ही प्रार्थिया का विवाह लालचंद से होना और 18 वर्ष की आयु दि. 2-6-89 को होना

और उसके पश्चात् प्रार्थिया द्वारा भेजे गये आवेदन पत्र 26-9-99 एवं 5-6-2000 को प्राप्त होना स्वीकृत तथ्य हैं। प्रतिपक्षी के विद्वान अभिभाषक का मुख्य तर्क यह है कि ज्वालाप्रसाद की मृत्यु के समय प्रार्थिया की आयु 11 वर्ष की आयु थी और वह 18 वर्ष की आयु तक अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति प्राप्त करने में अधिकारिणी नहीं थी किंतु 18 वर्ष की आयु होने से पूर्व ही प्रार्थिया ने विवाह कर लिया, अतः वह 18 वर्ष के पश्चात् स्व. ज्वालाप्रसाद की आश्रित नहीं रही, अतः उनका तर्क है कि प्रार्थिया अनुकंपा के आधार पर सेवा में नियुक्ति प्राप्त करने की अधिकारिणी नहीं है। इसके विपरीत प्रार्थिया के विद्वान अभिभाषक का तर्क है कि प्रतिपक्षी ने श्रीमति मीरा को विवाहित पुत्री होने के आधार पर अन्य मामले में नियुक्ति दी है किंतु प्रार्थिया के मामले में भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। 2005 लैब आई सी 564 भारती/बिहार राज्य के दृष्टांत के आधार पर उनका तर्क है कि पुत्री का विवाहित होना उसके अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति देने में कोई बाधा या रुकावट नहीं है। उक्त दृष्टांत का मैंने ससम्मान अध्ययन किया। प्रार्थिया ने श्रीमति मीरा विवाहित पुत्री के अन्य मामले में नियुक्ति देने के वरिष्ठ कार्मिक अधिकारी के पत्र को प्रस्तुत किया है। रेलवे के 21-11-2001 के विधवा या तलाकशुदा पुत्री को अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति देने के सरक्यूलर प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। जहां तक विवाहित पुत्री को अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति देने के प्रश्न का संबंध है, प्रार्थिया ने 4-1-88 से प्रतिपक्षी को अनेक पत्र अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति हेतु प्रस्तुत किये जिनकी यू.पी.सी. की अनेक रसीदें प्रस्तुत की गयी हैं। यह स्वीकृत तथ्य है कि ज्वालाप्रसाद के सेटलमेंट की समस्त राशि का भुगतान प्रार्थिया को ही किया गया है। ज्वालाप्रसाद की मृत्यु के समय प्रार्थिया 11 वर्षीय अशिक्षित, निरोह पुत्री ज्वालाप्रसाद की आश्रित थी। प्रार्थिया का विवाह बाद में हुआ किंतु उसके 18 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने से पूर्व ही हो गया था। समस्त तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों और 2005 लैब आई सी 564 माननीय पटना उच्च न्यायालय के सुंदर दृष्टांत को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए मेरे विनम्र मत में प्रार्थिया को विवाह के पश्चात् भी अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति देनी चाहिए। उक्त तथ्यों के कारण विलंब को घातक नहीं माना जा सकता।

आदेश

फलतः प्रस्तुत विवाद का उत्तर इस प्रकार से दिया जाता है कि चीफ वक्र्स मैनेजर (लोको) पश्चिम रेलवे अजमेर द्वारा श्रीमति राजू बाई पुत्री स्व. ज्वालाप्रसाद भू. पू. पेंटर को अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति नहीं देना न्यायोचित नहीं है। प्रार्थिया के अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्ति प्राप्त करने की अधिकारिणी है। अतः प्रतिपक्षीगण को निर्देश दिया जाता है कि प्रार्थिया को उसके स्वर्गीय पिता की मृत्यु पर अनुकंपा के आधार पर योग्यतानुसार एवं नियमानुसार तीन माह में नियुक्ति प्रदान करे।

निर्णय/अवार्ड आज दि. 24-10-05 को खुले न्यायालय में सुनाया गया। अवार्ड की प्रति नियमानुसार केंद्र सरकार को वास्ते गजट में प्रकाशन प्रेषित की जावे।

जी.एस. शेखावत, न्यायाधीश,

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4664.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कनक दुर्गा ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय हैदराबाद के शुद्धिपत्र (संदर्भ संख्या आई डी-57/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/78/2002-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2005

S.O. 4664.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the corrigendum (ID.No 57/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kanaka Durga Grameena Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-11-2005.

[No. L-12011/78/2002-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT
HAYDERABAD**

No. ID. 57/2003 Dated the 1-11-2005

CORRIGENDUM

Corrigendum to the Award passed in I.D. No 57/2003 dated 2-5-2005 published in the Official Gazette to be published in Part II Section 3, Sub-Section III of the Gazette of India not later than 20-8-2005 vide Notification No.L-12011/78/2002-IR (B.I) dated 26-7-2005. In the cause title, the Respondent address shall be read as **GUDIVADA** instead of **GUNTUR**.

Sd/- ILLAGIBLE,

Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4665.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लि० के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय अजमेर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या C.I.T.R 04/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30012/142/97-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2005

S.O. 4665.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CI.T.R. 04/99) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Ajmer now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of I.B.P. Company Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-11-2005.

[No. L-30012/142/97-IR (C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

अनुबंध

न्यायालय श्रम एवं औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, अजमेर (राज.)

पीठासीन अधिकारी: श्री जी.एस. शेखावत, आरएचजेएस

प्रकरण संख्या-सी.आई.टी.आर. 04/99

(रेफरेंस नं. एल-30012/142/97-आई. आर. सी-1

दि. 30-11-1998)

श्री कुलदीप किशोर गुप्ता

पुत्र श्री के. आर. गुप्ता,

ए-92 युआईटी कॉलोनी,

नाकामदार, अजमेर

....प्राथी

बनाम

दी सीनियर मैनेजर,

आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लिमिटेड

ए गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया,

बिजनेस ग्रुप केमिकल्स,

रामपुरा, आगुचा

जिला-भीलवाड़ा

....अप्राथी

उपस्थित : श्री पी.डी खन्ना,

विद्वान अधिवक्ता,

....प्राथी

श्री जी.एल. अग्रवाल,

विद्वान अधिवक्ता,

....अप्राथी

दिनांक 22-10-2005

अवाई

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित विवाद निम्न प्रकार है:—

“क्या आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लि० रामपुरा द्वारा श्री कुलदीप किशोर गुप्ता, प्रशा० सहायक, को दि. 1-4-96 से सेवा से हटाया जाना विधिवत् तथा न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं तो वे किस राहत के पात्र हैं?”

नोटिस के उपरांत उभयपक्ष उपस्थित आये प्राथी ने अपने क्लेम के विवरण में अंकित किया है कि प्राथी की नियुक्ति प्रतिपक्षी के अधीन स्टेनो-टाईपिस्ट के पद पर अस्थाई रूप से दि. 18-10-93 के कार्यालय आदेश के अंतर्गत हुई थी। प्राथी को दि. 30-4-94, 15-6-94 1-8-94, 14-9-94, 1-11-94 एवं जुन 95 में अस्थाई रूप से नियुक्ति पत्र दिये थे। प्राथी ने 18-10-93 से 1-5-96 तक निरंतर ईमानदारी

लगान और मेहनत से कार्य किया जिसमें प्रार्थी को नियमित वेतनमान दिया गया। प्रतिपक्षी ने दिसंबर 95 में प्रार्थी को आदेश दिया कि उसका कर्फंमेशन लैटर अतिशीघ्र कंपनी के मुख्यालय नोएडा से आवेगा तब तक नियमित रूप से कार्य करे। प्रार्थी ने अपनी उपस्थिति विभाग में दर्ज की। दि. 1-5-96 को प्रतिपक्षी ने प्रार्थी को मौखिक आदेश देकर नौकरी से निकाल दिया। सेवा समाप्ति से पूर्व न कोई नोटिस दिया न ही वेतन और मुआवजा दिया। प्रतिपक्षी ने 25-10-94 को मुख्यालय नोएडा में पत्र भेजकर प्रार्थी के पद को अस्थाई करने की अनुमति मांगी थी। दि. 27-1-94 के पत्र द्वारा मुख्यालय नोएडा ने कोई उपयुक्त व्यक्ति होने पर उसका नाम भेजने हेतु प्रतिपक्षी को लिखा था किंतु फिर भी प्रार्थी का नाम नहीं भेजा। मुख्यालय नोएडा ने दि. 2-3-94 के पत्र द्वारा स्टेनो-टाईपिस्ट का पद स्थाई कर दिया किंतु फिर भी प्रतिपक्षी ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। प्रतिपक्षी ने निरंतर यही कहा कि स्टेनो-टाईपिस्ट का पद अस्थाई रहेगा एवं वेतनमान 1500 फिक्स रहेगा। प्रार्थी को 1-4-95 से 30-4-95 तक का 1800/- रु० वेतन भी नहीं दिया। सेवा समाप्ति का उक्त आदेश अवैध, त्रुटिपूर्ण एवं अनौचित्यपूर्ण है, वरिष्ठता सूची भी जारी नहीं की औद्योगिक विवाद अधि० के प्रावधानों का स्पष्ट उल्लंघन किया है। प्रार्थी ने दि. 18-10-93 से 1-5-96 तक एक वर्ष में 240 दिन से अधिक तक सेवा नियमित रूप से पूरी की है, अतः प्रार्थी स्थाई होने का अधिकारी हो चुका है। प्रार्थी द्वारा सहायक श्रम आयुक्त के समक्ष विवाद उठाने पर बार्ता विपल होने पर यह विवाद प्रेषित किया गया है। अंत में उक्त मौखिक सेवा समाप्ति के आदेश को अपास्त कर पूर्ण वेतन-भत्तों सहित एवं ब्याज सहित पुनर्स्थापित करने, अप्रैल 95 का बकाया, वेतन मय ब्याज दिलाने का अनुरोध चाहा है।

प्रतिपक्षी ने क्लेम के उत्तर में अंकित किया है कि प्रार्थी श्रमिक की हेसियत से स्टेनो-टाईपिस्ट नहीं था, न ही प्रतिपक्षी उसका नियोक्ता था। प्रतिपक्षी ने अपने कार्यालय में प्लांट के विविध कार्य करने हेतु सेवायें हायर करने के लिए कोटेशन मांगें थे जिस पर प्रतिपक्षी कंपनी को तीन कोटेशन प्राप्त हुए जिसमें एक कोटेशन गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी कुर्दा का प्राप्त हुआ था। जिसकी सर्विस रेट 2000/-रु. प्रतिमाह थी अतः प्रतिपक्षी कंपनी ने 1-5-95 से 31-3-96 तक ऑफिस कार्य एवं प्लांट के विविध कार्य करने हेतु रु. 2000/-प्रतिमाह की दर से ग्यारह माह के लिए उक्त सेवाओं को देने हेतु सर्विस कांट्रैक्ट दिया था तथा गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी ने अपनी ओर से प्रार्थी को अप्रार्थी कंपनी में सेवा देने हेतु अधिकृत किया था। इस प्रकार प्रार्थी गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी के प्रतिनिधि/कर्मचारी की हेसियत से प्रतिपक्षी कंपनी को कांट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर सर्विस दी थी जिसका बिल भी गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी द्वारा ही किया जाता था और भुगतान भी गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी के नाम से किया जाता था। इस प्रकार प्रार्थी एवं प्रतिपक्षी के मध्य श्रमिक एवं नियोक्ता के संबंध कभी नहीं रहे। प्रार्थी को कभी भी 44 दिन से अधिक की सेवा हायर करने बाबत कोई पत्र नहीं है। दि. 30-11-95 से 30-12-95 तक गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी द्वारा प्रतिपक्षी को कोई सेवायें नहीं दी गयी। दि. 31-3-96 को संविदा समाप्त होने के साथ ही सर्विस भी स्वतः ही समाप्त हो गयी। अंत में क्लेम निरस्त करने की प्रार्थना की है।

प्रार्थी ने अपने क्लेम की संपुष्टि में स्वयं का शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत कर प्रतिपरीक्षण करवाया और प्रलेखीय साक्ष्य में प्रदर्श डब. 1 से 32 प्रलेख

प्रदर्शित करवाकर प्रस्तुत किये। प्रतिपक्षी की ओर से आर. पी. गोयल, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक का शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत कर प्रतिपरीक्षण करवाया और प्रलेखीय साक्ष्य में प्रदर्श एम-1 से 19 प्रलेखों की प्रतियां प्रदर्शित करवाकर प्रस्तुत की।

उभयपक्ष का श्रवण किया, पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया। प्रार्थी के विद्वान अभिभाषक ने निम्न दृष्टांत प्रस्तुत किये:—

1. 1993 (2) आरएलआर 670,
2. 1998 (1) डब्ल्यू एल एन 548,
3. 2003 एलआईसी (गुजरात) 583,
4. 1997 एआईआर एस. सी. 2446,
5. 2005 (3) आरएलडब्ल्यू 1926,
6. 2005 (1) एस.सी. एसएलआर 525,
7. 2003 (3) आरएलआर 548,
8. 2001 (1) डब्ल्यू एल एन 385,
9. 2004 एलआईसी (बांबे) 2505,
10. 2004 एस.सी.एस.एल.आर. 855,
11. 2000 (3) आरएलआर 447.

उक्त दृष्टांतों का ससम्मान अध्ययन किया। अब मेरे समक्ष निम्नबिंदु निर्णयार्थ प्रस्तुत है:—

- (1) क्या प्रार्थी ने प्रतिपक्षी के अधीन सेवा-समाप्ति की दि. 1-4-96 से पूर्व गत वर्ष में 240 दिन तक निरंतर श्रमिक के रूप में कार्य किया?
- (2) क्या प्रतिपक्षी कंपनी गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता को 1-5-95 से 31-3-96 तक ऑफिस कार्य एवं प्लांट के विविध कार्य करने हेतु 2000/-रु. का अनुबंध किया जिसमें 2000/- रु. मासिक दर से भुगतान करने का अनुबंध किया?
- (3) क्या प्रतिपक्षी ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधि. के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन किया है?
- (4) अनुरोध?

बिंदु सं. 1 व 2

उभयपक्ष ने अपने-अपने क्लेम और उत्तर की संपुष्टि में एक-एक साक्षी के शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत कर प्रतिपरीक्षण करवाया है जिसमें उनके अभिवचनों में अंकित कथनों की ही पुनरावृत्ति की है। प्रार्थी ने प्रतिपरीक्षण में यह स्वीकार किया है कि प्रदर्श डब. 11 दि. 3-12-93 का उसके द्वारा दिया गया टाईपिंग वर्क एवं सर्विस चार्जेंज का बिल है, नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं है। उसे अस्थाई आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया था। प्रदर्श डब. 13 भी टाईपिंग का बिल है। इस साक्षी ने प्रदर्श एम-1 से 12 तक पर ए से बी अपने हस्ताक्षर होना स्वीकार किया है। प्रदर्श एम-13 उसके हाथ की लिखावट होना भी स्वीकार किया है। प्रदर्श एम-1 से 12 प्रार्थी द्वारा प्रतिपक्षी को दिया जाना भी उसने स्वीकार किया है। प्रदर्श एम-3 से 12 तक भुगतान भी उसने प्राप्त होना स्वीकार किया है। अंत में प्रतिपरीक्षण में कथन किया है कि प्रदर्श एम-3 से 12 के बिल उसने कांट्रैक्ट बेसिस के दिये हो तो उसे पता नहीं। इस प्रकार प्रदर्श एम-3 से 12 के बिल कांट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर दिये जाने से इस साक्षी ने स्पष्ट रूप में इंकार नहीं किया बल्कि यह कथन किया कि ये बिल कांट्रैक्ट बेसिस के हो तो उसे पता नहीं है।

प्रतिपक्षी के साक्षी ने प्रार्थी को नियुक्ति पत्र 44-44 दिन के अस्थाई आधार पर ब्रेक सहित दिया जाना स्वीकार किया है। प्रदर्श डब. 2 से प्रदर्श डब. 6 प्रतिपक्षी द्वारा प्रार्थी को दिया जाना भी साक्षी ने स्वीकार किया है।

इस प्रकार उक्त साक्ष्य के अध्ययन से स्पष्ट है कि उभयपक्ष द्वारा प्रस्तुत अधिकांश प्रलेखों को स्वीकार किया है। प्रदर्श डब. 2 के अनुसार प्रार्थी की 30-4-94 की नियुक्ति एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव असिस्टेंट (टार्निपिस्ट) के पद पर 44 दिन हेतु 1-4-94 से निश्चित वेतन 1550/-रु. पर उक्त पत्र पर अंकित शर्तों पर की गयी थी और उसके पश्चात् प्रदर्श डब. 3 से 6 तक के प्रलेखों के अनुसार 44-44 दिन के लिए नियुक्ति की जाती रही और बीच में एक या दो दिन का ब्रेक दिया जाता रहा। प्रदर्श डब. 6 1-11-94 से 14-11-94 तक 44 दिन हेतु है। उसके पश्चात् का कोई नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं है। प्रदर्श डब. 11 टार्निपिंग वर्क और सर्विस चार्ज का 452/-रु. का बिल है और इसी प्रकार प्रदर्श डब. 12 सर्विस चार्ज 500/-रु. का बिल है जो के.के.गुप्ता के कार्य हेतु दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार प्रदर्श डब. 13 भी टार्निपिंग के कार्य का बिल है जो दि. 1-11-93 से 30-11-93 का है।

जहां तक प्रतिपक्षी के प्रलेखों का संबंध है, प्रतिपक्षी के प्रलेख प्रदर्श एम-1 से 13 को प्रार्थी द्वारा प्रतिपरीक्षण में स्वीकार किया है। प्रदर्श एम-1 से 12 पर ए से बी हस्ताक्षर प्रार्थी के हैं। उक्त सभी प्रलेख गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी के लैटर हैड पर जारी किये गये हैं। प्रदर्श एम-1 के अनुसार ऑफिस के विविध कार्य हेतु गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी की ओर से एक व्यक्ति 2000- रु. मासिक आधार पर 1-5-95 से 31-3-96 तक कार्य करने हेतु उपलब्ध करवाने हेतु कोटेशन दिया गया है जो जिस पर प्रार्थी के.के.गुप्ता ने हस्ताक्षर कर पत्र प्रेषित किया है। प्रदर्श एम-13ए और एम-14 अन्य कंपनियों के कोटेशन हैं। प्रदर्श एम-15 में तीनों कोटेशन का उल्लेख करते हुए गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी का न्यूनतम कोटेशन होने पर उसका प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया गया है। प्रदर्श एम-2 के अनुसार गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी की ओर से एक व्यक्ति श्री कुलदीप किशोर गुप्ता को कार्य करने हेतु उपलब्ध करवाने हेतु प्रार्थी के.के.गुप्ता के हस्ताक्षरित पत्र है। शेष प्रदर्श एम-3 से 12 गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी के बिल हैं जो सर्विस चार्ज 2000/-रु. एवं 1867/-रु. के हैं जिनमें से क्रमशः 40/-रु. और 37/-रु. दो प्रतिशत की दर से टी.डी.एस. काटकर भुगतान किये जाने के आदेश दिये गये हैं। प्रतिपक्षी कंपनी ने लाइसेंस प्रदर्श एम-16 नियुक्ति हेतु लाइसेंस ले रखा है। उक्त प्रलेखों से यह स्पष्ट है कि प्रतिपक्षी कंपनी ने गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता को प्रशासनिक एवं विविध कार्य करने हेतु एक व्यक्ति उपलब्ध करवाने हेतु दि. 1-5-95 से 31-3-96 तक का कॉन्ट्रैक्ट दे रखा था। गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी की ओर से के.के.गुप्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये और के.के.गुप्ता ने ही यह कार्य किया जिसके संबंध में गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी की ओर से के.के.गुप्ता ने पत्र लिखा। अन्य बिल सर्विस चार्ज के रूप में गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी की ओर से के.के.गुप्ता ने प्रस्तुत कर भुगतान प्राप्त किया। प्रतिपक्षी कंपनी ने दो प्रतिशत की दर से टी.डी.एस. काटते हुए बिल भुगतान किया है भुगतान प्राप्त करना प्रार्थी ने स्वीकार किया है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि 1-5-95 से 31-3-96 की अवधि में प्रतिपक्षी ने गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी की ओर से किये गये अनुबंध के आधार पर प्रार्थी से कार्य करवाया है।

प्रार्थी ने गत वर्ष में निरंतर 240 दिन तक कार्य करना सिद्ध नहीं किया है, अतः प्रस्तुत विवादक प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध एवं प्रतिपक्षी के पक्ष में निर्णीत किये जाते हैं।

बिंदु सं. 3 व 4

प्रार्थी ने प्रतिपक्षी के अधीन गत वर्ष में 240 दिन से अधिक निरंतर कार्य करना सिद्ध नहीं किया है, इसके विपरीत प्रतिपक्षी ने 1-5-95 से 31-3-96 तक अनुबंध के आधार पर गुप्ता एंड गुप्ता कंपनी से कार्य करवाकर भुगतान करना सिद्ध कर दिया है। अतः 31-3-96 को संविदा समाप्ति पर प्रार्थी को आगे कार्य देने का प्रतिपक्षी का कोई उत्तरदायित्व नहीं है। संविदा समाप्ति पर सेवायें स्वतः ही समाप्त हो गयीं अतः प्रार्थी कोई अनुतोष प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

आदेश

फलतः प्रस्तुत विवाद का उत्तर इस प्रकार से दिया जाता है कि आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लिमिटेड रामपुरा द्वारा श्री कुलदीप किशोर गुप्ता प्रशासनिक सहायक को दि. 1-4-96 से सेवा से हटाया जाना विधिवत् एवं न्यायोचित है, अतः प्रार्थी कोई अनुतोष प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

जी.एस.शेखावत, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4666.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एअर इंडिया लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निर्यात केन्द्रों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय मुम्बई-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 20/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/59/99-आई आर (सी-I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2005

S.O. 4666.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref.No 20/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Mumbai-I now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Air India Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-11-2005.

[No. L-11012/59/99 -IR (C-I)]

S.S.GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.1 MUMBAI

Persent

JUSTICE GHANSHYAM DASS

Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-20 OF 2000

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of Air India Ltd.

And

Their workman (Smt. Jyoti Ghag)

Appearances:

For the Management	:	Mr. Lancy D'souza, Advocate
For the workman	:	Workman present in person
State	:	Maharashtra

Mumbai dated the 25th day of October, 2005

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under clause (d) of sub-section 1 of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act for short). The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Air India in not regularizing the services of Smt. Jyoti Ghag, Lady Searcher/Security Guard is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date?"

2. The Statement of claim has been filed by Smt. Joyti Ghag (hereinafter referred to as "workman") on 4th May, 2000. It is alleged that the workman was employed by M/s. Air India (hereinafter referred to as "employer") through the Security Guard Board for Greater Bombay and Thane District (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") on a request made by the Employer to the Board. Accordingly, the workman was posted at Air India Building of the Employer at Nariman Point, Mumbai on 22-1-1996. The workman was discharging the duties sincerely. An Identity card was issued to the workman by the Employer which was valid upto 31-12-1996. The work of the workman was supervised by Shri R.B. Singh, Officer in charge of Security Board, during the month of June 1996, the workman remained absent for few days. She came back to join duty on or about 10-7-1996 but she was refused to join the duties. The absence was on account of sickness of her son. Shri Gangurde was posted in the place of the workman and his services were regularized by the Air India along-with so many others. The workman requested again and again but to no use. The workman was never absorbed in service. She raised the Industrial dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) but conciliation failed. As a result the instant reference is being made.

3. The Air India has filed written statement dated 6-9-2001. It is alleged that the instant reference is not maintainable since the relationship of Employer and Employee did not exist in between the parties to the reference. It is alleged that the workman was never employed by Air India. In fact, the workman was an employee of Maharashtra State Security Guards Board and the said Board had deployed the workman in the

premises of the Air India as a Security Guard. The Board deployed another person in place of the present workman on account of absence for five months from 28-1-1996 to 22-6-1996. The work of the workman was supervised by the Board's own Supervisor and not by Air India. The workman was never issued any appointment letter by the Air India which had no control whatsoever either Administrative or supervisory over the workman. The workman was never an employee of Air India. The allegations by the workman in the Statement of Claim are denied in detail. It is denied that the work of the workman was supervised by Shri. R.B. Singh on behalf of Air India or that any information was ever received by Mr. R.B. Singh regarding the sickness of her son for that Mr. R.B. Singh ever refused the workman to join duty since the workman was an employee of the Board, she should have approached the Board for allotment of duties or deployment. In fact, service of certain Security guards were absorbed by the Air India in view of the decision passed by Honourable High Court of Bombay to which the present workman was not a party. Mr. P.T. Gangurde was deployed in place of the present workman and since he was a party to the aforesaid writ petition, his services were regularized.

4. The following Issues were framed in this reference:

1. (a) Whether the reference is competent for the reason the workman was not the employee of the Air India Ltd?

(b) Whether any industrial dispute exists between the parties?

2. Whether the workman is entitled to any relief claimed by her in accordance with the statement filed by her?

5. The workman has led evidence by filing her affidavit. She was put to cross examination. The admission made by the workman in her cross examination are very material. She admitted that she got herself registered with Maharashtra Security Guard Board from 1996. She was sent to Grindlays Bank and M.T.N.L., by the said Board. She was sent to Air India by the aforesaid Board. The Uniform which she used for duty was provided by the Board. She was drawing the salary from the aforesaid Security Guard's Board. She was issued appointment letter by the said Board. She was never issued any letter by Air India. She worked for six or seven months and remained absent during the month of June and July 1996. Certain Security Guards got absorbed by the Air India in view of the decision of the High Court Bombay in the writ petition. She has not submitted any resignation to Security Guard's Board. She is presently working on temporary basis with MTNL as a Checker in the Security Department.

6. Air India has led the evidence in the form of affidavit sworn and affirmed by Mr. Mohammedgaus I. Bagban. This witness has admitted in cross examination

that the averments in the affidavit which are based on record. He does not have any personal knowledge to the facts mentioned in the aforesaid affidavit.

7. The workman as well as the Employer has filed written arguments. The copies of the orders passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in W.P.285 of 1993 filed by Kranthikari Suraksha Rakshak Sanghatan against Air India Ltd., 2205 of 1996 filed by Kranthi kari Suraksha Rakshak Sanghatan against Air India and 2471 of 1991 filed by Bharatiya Kamgar Union against the International Airport Authority of India along with copies of the aforesaid writ petitions are being filed on record.

8. The only point for determination in this case is as to whether the workman was not an employee of Air India and as to whether an industrial dispute exists in between the parties.

9. In view of the evidence available on record it has been clearly proved that the workman was not appointed by Air India. The workman was never issued any appointment letter by Air India. She was issued appointment letter by the Security Guard Board where she was registered. She was paid salary by the said Board and her work was supervised by the said Board. She is still in the service of the said Board and presently working with the M.T.N.L. where she is being deployed by the said Board. She has not yet submitted any resignation to the Board. These are the categorical admissions made by the workman in her cross examination that leaves no room for doubt in holding that the present workman was not an employee of Air India. She was only deployed by the Security Guard Board to perform the duties at a place where she is asked to work by Air India. That being so, the relationship to workman and employer vis-a-vis the present workman and the Air India does not exist and hence the present reference is incompetent in view of the settled legal position for which I may refer certain cases below.

10. In 2002 LAB IC 1603 International Airport Authority Employee's Union v/s International Airport Authority of India and others, the Honourable Bombay High Court held that the registered Security guard does not become the direct employee of registered employer on being allotted by the Board to the said Employer. The Honourable High Court of Bombay has observed as under:

"It cannot also be said that the registered security guards became employees of the factory or establishment where they were working on the date of the commencement of the Act. The Board has the power even at the time of the initial allotment, to determine the registered employer of a given security guard. This must necessarily be so as the Board would have to consider the requirements of various employers, the availability of suitable security guards for an employer and the availability of employment with employers at every stage including at the stage of initial allotment. There is no and could not have been a inflexible requirement of allotment in every case of a

security guard to the factory or establishment where he was employed on the commencement of the Act".

11. In a case reported in 2001 III CLR 565 Supreme Court, Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. v/s Samijuddin Ahmed, the dispute was with respect to the relationship between the workman and the employer. The Honourable Supreme court observed that the documentary evidence filed on behalf of the appellant, clearly goes to show that the respondent never entered into the employment of the appellant. Thus, the reference of dispute under Section 10 of the I.D. Act based on assumption that the Respondent had entered the service with appellant and was then removed from service suffered from material infirmity and was therefore vitiated.

12. In 2004 CLR 351 the workmen of Nilgiri Coop Marketing society Ltd. V/s. State of Tamil Nadu and Ors. the Honourable Supreme Court held that it is well settled principle of law that the person who sets up a plea of its existence, the burden of proof lies upon him since the workman asserted the relationship of workman and employer, the workman was required to prove the relationship; If this burden was not discharged the relationship of workman and employer could not be concluded.

13. The claim of the workman for regularization of the services by Air India is not acceptable for the reasons she was never employed by Air India nor she became the workman or Air India. In fact, she was deployed with Air India on a request made by Air India from the Security Guards Board where she was registered. The workman worked for a short period about six months only with Air India. Mr. Gangurde was deployed in place of the present workman in view of her absence during the month of June 1996 till 10-7-1996. The services of Mr. Gangurde were regularized for the reason he was a party to the writ petition before the Honourable Bombay High Court and in pursuance to the order of Bombay High Court, the Air India had regularised the services of number of persons. The services of the present workman could not be regularized as she was not on roll of Air India as a deployed person on the cut off date and was not a party to the writ petition referred to above.

14. In view of what has been said above, I conclude that the workman was not an employee of Air India and that being so the action of the management of Air India in not regularizing the services of the workman Smt. Jyoti Ghag is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief in this reference.

Justice GHANSHYAM DASS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4667.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एअर इंडिया लि0 के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/

ग्राम न्यायालय मुम्बई-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 06/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/68/99-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2005

S.O. 4667.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No 06/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Mumbai-I now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Air India Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-11-2005.

[No. L-11012/68/99-IR (C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No.1 MUMBAI

PERSENT

JUSTICE GHANSHYAM DASS, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-06 of 2003

Parties: Employers in relation to the management
of Air India Ltd.

And

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

For the Management : Mr. Lancy D'Souza,
Adv.

For the Union : Mr. J. P Sawant,
Adv.

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai dated the 31st day of October '2005

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under clause (d) sub-section 1 of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (the Act for short) *vide* Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi Order No. L-11012/68/99-IR (C-1) dated 04-2-2000. The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows:

"Whether the action of the management of Air India Ltd. in discriminating Mr. J.Y. Gaikwad and 22 others (as per list) in payment of performance linked incentive at par with other Aircraft Technicians is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workmen concerned are entitled to?"

2. At the very outset, I may mention that the word 'indiscriminating' does not appear to be proper word while making reference to this tribunal. I feel that the language of the reference should be healthy and should not lead

any one to be misguided. The discrimination can never be lawful. It would have been better and that appears to be the spirit of the reference that the action of the management in not treating the workman under the reference in question at par with other aircraft technicians is legal and justified?

3. The contention of the workman in the reference in question is that they were employed by the management of Air India Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the management for short) in its Engineering Department, Major Maintenance Division in the capacity of Aircraft Technician initially and were subsequently promoted and designated as shown in the Annexure 'A' enclosed to the Statement of Claim. It is contended that they have been attending to the work in connection with painting of aircraft externally as well as internally under the direct and strict supervision of licensed aircraft engineers of Major Maintenance Division. They attended to the job as per instructions and also carried out painting job on record as per technical data sheets. They paint the aircraft on the interior part of aircraft right from cockpit to tail section, vertical stabilizer and horizontal stabilizer wings and all section of aircraft. The work of the workmen is directly related to aircraft technician. The representative of the management and that of Air India Employees Guild signed a memorandum of Settlement on 31-5-1996 providing for Performance Linked Incentive Schemes to the workmen which was made effective from 01-5-1996. The settlement was subject to the approval of the National Industrial Tribunal, Mumbai but no approval was ever obtained by the management which however, implemented the terms and conditions of it. This Settlement provided for three different schemes. One in respect of Technicians of Engineering Department "directly related to Aircraft production", second in respect of few technicians of Airport Service Department related to support to aircraft production and third in respect of non-technicians categories. The payment of benefits of schemes are in descending manner viz. 100%, 75% and 50% of Performance Linked Incentives respectively.

4. The main contention of the workmen is that they were entitled to the benefit of performance linked incentive schemes rates as applied to Technicians of Engineering Department whose services were directly related to aircraft production. However, the workmen in question were treated at arbitrarily and unreasonably and were treated as categories related to support to aircraft production. This sort of classification made in the aforesaid settlement deprived the workman concerned in the present dispute to 100% Performance Linked Incentive as per first scheme while they have been forced to accept 75% performance linked incentives as paid to the Categories related to support of aircraft production. The workmen raised the dispute before the Conciliation Officer but the Conciliation failed. Hence the reference.

5. The contention of the management is that the workmen are bound by the terms and conditions of the Settlement dated 31-5-1996. It is binding under section 18(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The classification of the workmen is based on reasonable and intelligible differentia. They have been paid Production Linked Incentives as per terms and conditions of the Settlements which has been accepted by majority of the workmen of Air India. There is no question of any discrimination with the workmen in question. One of the workman to the reference in question Mr. G.A. Pandirkar is a signatory to the Settlement in his capacity as Joint Treasurer of the Union. It was not required by the management for approval of the Settlement by the National Industrial Tribunal. The copies of the Settlement had been sent to the Authorities concerned as contemplated in Rule 58(4) of the Central Rules. The Settlement in question was not arrived at under any Conciliation Proceedings. The Air India was not a party to the reference NTB-1 of 1990 and hence the question of obtaining a consent Award by the National Industrial Tribunal, Mumbai was not required under the law.

6. The following Issues had been framed by the Predecessor in office :

- (i) Whether the reference is maintainable for the reason it was not moved by the authorized trade union?
- (ii) Whether delay in moving the appropriate Government amounts to laches on the part of workmen and reference is not maintainable on account of delay and laches?
- (iii) Whether Shri J. Y. Gaikwad and 22 other workmen as named in the Reference Order are entitled to the benefits of Performance Linked Incentive Scheme at the rates as applied to other Technicians of Engineering Department whose services are also directly related to Aircraft Production?
- (iv) Whether the action of the management of Air India in discriminating Shri J. Y. Gaikwad and 22 other workmen in the matter of payment of performance linked incentives at par with other Aircraft Technicians is legal and justified?
- (v) What relief if any of the workmen are entitled to by way of award?

Shri J. Y. Gaikwad has filed his own affidavit for the workmen. The facts uttered in Statement of Claim had been reiterated. The only contention is the Settlement dated 31-5-1996 cannot be stated to be binding upon the workmen since the Settlement has not been approved by the National Industrial Tribunal in view of the proceedings pending under Ref. NTB-1 of 1990. No approval was ever obtained by the management from the National Industrial Tribunal. The workmen cannot be deprived of the benefit of 100% performance linked incentives.

7. The aforesaid witness in his cross examination admitted that he joined Air India on 03-2-1975. I am now retired from service. He was a member of the Air India Employees Union. All the workmen under reference were

doing the job of Painting the aircraft. None of the workmen possess any engineering degree or graduates degree or Diploma in Engineering for painting work. The Settlement dated 31-5-96 is in operation and it has been given effect to by the management by paying the Performance Linked Incentive.

8. The management has filed affidavit of Shri. B.R. Garude. In his cross examination he stated that no Notice was given to the workmen when the Settlement was entered into with the Air India Employees Guild. He is not aware if the Memorandum of Settlement is registered in the office of Regional Labour Commissioner, Mumbai. He is not aware as to whether any application was made in the Ref. NTB-1 of 1990. It is correct to say that the Technicians are now redesignated as Service Engineers but the grade is same. The Service Engineers in the Painter Category are paid 75% Performance Linked Incentives according to the Settlement. Other Service Engineers are getting 100% Performance Linked Incentive.

9. I have heard learned counsel for the parties and gone through the record. The main point for consideration in this reference out of the Issues framed by the predecessor in office as referred to above, is as to whether the Settlement dated 31-5-96 in question has a binding effect upon the workmen under this reference. The admitted position is that the Settlement in question was arrived at in between the parties and also the management of Air India Ltd. and the Air India Employees Guild. It specifies the criteria for introduction of Performance Linked Incentive scheme. According to this settlement Master Technician, Senior Master Technician, Foreman, Senior Foreman. Tailor/Carpenter/Welder/Painter categories are governed under support for aircraft production. There is no dispute about these facts. The workmen in question are painters and thus they are directly governed under support for aircraft production.

10. The contention of the workmen is that they should be paid 100% Productivity Linked Insurance since they are directly related to aircraft production and they are not bound by the terms of the Settlement.

11. The contention of the workmen does not have any merits. The first most important reason is that it was a Settlement arrived at in between the employees and the management. It was not a settlement which was arrived at before any Conciliation Proceedings. Section 18 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 reads as under:

18. Persons on whom settlements and awards are binding

- (1) *A settlement arrived at by agreement between the employer and workman otherwise than in the course of conciliation proceeding shall be binding on the parties to the agreement.*
- (2) *[subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), an arbitration award which has become enforceable shall be binding on the parties to the agreement who referred the dispute to arbitration.]*

(3) A settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceedings under the Act or [an arbitration award in a case where a notification has been issued under sub-section (3A) of Section 10A] or [an award (of a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal) which has become enforceable] shall, be binding on—

- (a) all parties to the industrial dispute;
- (b) all other parties summoned to appear in the proceedings, as parties to the dispute, unless the Board [arbitrator] Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, records the opinion that they were so summoned without proper cause;
- (c) Where a party referred to in clause (9a) or clause (b) is an employer his heirs, successors or assigns in respect of the establishment to which the dispute relates;
- (d) Where a party referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) is composed of workmen, all persons who were employed in the establishment or part of the establishment, as the case may be, to which the dispute relates on the date of the dispute and all persons who subsequently become employed in that establishment or part.

Sub-section 1 of Section 18, quoted above clearly lays down that the Settlement arrived at by agreement between the employer and the workmen otherwise than in the course of Conciliation Proceedings shall be binding on the parties to the agreement.

Rule 58(4) of the Rules framed under the Industrial Dispute (Central) Rules 157 reads as under :

"Where a settlement is arrived at in the between an employer and his workmen otherwise than in the course of conciliation proceeding before a Board or a Conciliation Officer, the parties to the settlement shall jointly send a copy thereof to the Central Government, the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi, and the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) and to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) concerned.

It is true the Settlement in question was not got approved by the National Industrial Tribunal, Mumbai but it was not required under the law. The contention in this respect is devoid of force. The pendency of NTB-1 of 1990 too does not make any difference. The instant settlement in question was not brought to the notice of National Industrial Tribunal in the aforesaid reference since Air India was not a party at that time.

13. The rule 58 sub-clause (4) referred to above further goes to show that the only compliance which was under the law for making the settlement in question as binding one, is that the parties to the settlement shall jointly send a copy thereof to the Central Government, the Chief Labour Commissioner (C) Mumbai, New Delhi and the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) Mumbai and to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) concerned. In the case

in hand the perusal of the settlement in question (Ex M-1) goes to show that its copies were endorsed to (i) Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Mumbai, (ii) Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Mumbai, (iii) Chief Labour Commissioner (C), New Delhi (iv) The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. The law requires this much only that the copies of the Settlement should be sent to the authorities mentioned under Rule 58(4) quoted above. The evidence has been led by the management that these copies were actually sent to the parties concerned. It amounts to sufficient compliance of the law.

14. The submission made by the learned counsel for the workmen that no notice under Section 9(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was issued by the management has no force because the settlement was arrived at in between the parties. There is no change in service conditions. No doubt, the pay scales of parties Technicians and Senior Aircraft Technician are the same but that by itself does not give a right to the workmen to claim for the payment of Productivity Linked Insurance at par with the other Aircraft Technicians who are directly governed with the Production. In fact, the claim of the workmen under reference is specifically barred by the terms and conditions of the settlement in question which has a binding effect under law. The workmen cannot escape from it at a later stage. Had there been no settlement, the workmen could have stated above the discrimination. In the instant case workmen are bound by the terms and conditions of the Settlement. I do not find any material whatsoever for which it may be inferred that the workmen are not bound by the terms and conditions of the settlement.

15. Now I proceed to decide other issues framed in the reference in question.

16. Regarding the Issue No. 1, I have to say that there is nothing on record to show for which it may be concluded that the reference is not maintainable. It has been moved by a authorized person on behalf of the workmen. Nothing is there to draw any otherwise inference.

17. Regarding Issue No. 2 I have to say that I do not find any latches for which the workmen could be said to be at fault. There is no delay for moving to the appropriate Government for the reference. It is a different matter as to whether it has some merits or not.

18. Issue Nos. 3 and 4 are already dealt with above.

19. Regarding Issue No. 5, in view of what has been discussed above, I conclude that the workmen under reference in question are not entitled to the benefits at the rates as applied to other Technicians of Engineering Department and that the action of the management of Air India in not treating the workmen under reference in payment of Performance Linked Incentive at par with other Technicians of the Engineering Department is legal and justified. The workmen are not entitled to any relief.

20. The reference is answered accordingly.

JUSTICE GHANSHYAM DASS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4668.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संलग्न नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 143/1996) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/360/95-आई आर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2005

S.O. 4668.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 143/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II, now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-11-2005.

[No. L-20012/360/95-IR (C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO.2)

AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No, 143 of 1996

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Lodna Area of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. B.B. Pandey, Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma, Ld. Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 28th October, 2005

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to

this Tribunal for adjudication vide their order No. L-20012/360/95-IR (Coal-I) dated, the 7th November, 1996.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Lodna Area of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Shri Birendra Kumar, Bill Clerk from service of the Company is justified If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman was Bill Clerk at Lodna Colliery under the management. They submitted that management issued a chargesheet dt. 7-5-91 on the allegation of committing misconduct but could not submit reply to the same as he left for his home on getting information about illness of his wife, after giving due intimation to the management.

They alleged that thereafter the Disciplinary Authority initiated domestic enquiry against him appointing enquiry officer. The said Enquiry Officer conducted that domestic enquiry exparte against the concerned workman and submitted his report. The Disciplinary Authority thereafter dismissed him from service w.e.f. 18-2-92 illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice as no opportunity was given to him to defend his case. Accordingly he raised Industrial Dispute before ALC (C) for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman to his service with back wages and other consequential benefit setting aside the said order of dismissal.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement cum rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman while posted as Bill Clerk in the year 1991 committed misconducts in the matter of preparation of false bills in favour of different workmen and for which a chargesheet was issued to him under clause 26: 1:2 and 26: 1:11 of the Certified Standing Order applicable to the establishment of the management.

They alleged that the concerned workman prepared false bills in favour of Narain Bauri, Bandhu Dusad, Sukdeo Pasi, Md. Suluddin and others indicating them that they were on earned leave or sick leave although during the aforesaid period for which he prepared the bills they were very much on duty and they received wages for performing duties after getting their attendance marked in the attendance register. His such acts exposed that he prepared

false bills either in connivance with those workmen or without their knowledge or consent with the intention to misappropriate the money of the management and in this way he misappropriated the money of the management.

They submitted that after receipt of the chargesheet concerned workman submitted his reply dt. 26-6-91 denying all the charges brought against him but as his reply was not satisfactory Disciplinary Authority decided to hold domestic enquiry against him and appointed H. Sarin, Deputy Personnel Manager as Enquiry Officer while S. Dey, Senior Finance Officer was appointed as management representative to present the case of the management before Enquiry Officer.

They disclosed that after taking charge of the Enquiry Proceedings the Enquiry Officer issued several notices to the concerned workman for causing his appearance at the time of hearing but as all attempt failed notice to enquiry was published in the local news paper. In spite of publishing the notice in the newspaper when the concerned workman ignored to appear the Enquiry officer conducted hearing of the enquiry proceedings exparte and submitted his report holding him guilty to the charges brought against him dt. 16-1-92 the Disciplinary Authority thereafter considering the said report and also considering all other material aspects dismissed the concerned workman from his service by letter dt. 18-2-92 and in doing so they submitted that neither they committed any illegality nor took any arbitrary decision.

Accordingly, they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. Points to be Decided

“Whether the action of the management of Lodna Area of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Shri Birendra Kumar, Bill Clerk from service of the Company is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

5. Finding with Reasons

It transpires from the record that before taking up hearing of this case on merit it was taken into consideration if domestic enquiry held against the concerned workman in view of chargesheet issued to him was fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. The said issue on preliminary point was disposed of in favour of the management vide order No. 32 dt. 5-4-2005.

Accordingly, here the point for consideration is if the management have been able to substantiate the charge brought against the concerned workman and if so whether there is scope to review the order of dismissal issued against him relying on the provision as laid down u/s II. A of the Industrial Dispute Act.

During evidence of M.W. I the charge sheet issued to the concerned workman was marked as Exht. M-1. As per chargesheet two fold charges have been brought against him viz. under clause 26:1 (2) and 26:1:1 I of the Certified Standing Order. Clause 26:1:02 speaks of Habitual

Negligence or neglect of duty, maligning slowing down of work of inciting others to do so, while clause 26:1:11 speaks of theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with companies business or property.

The charges of committing misconduct are as follows:

“That the concerned workman prepared bills in favour of S/Sri Narain Bouri, Bandhu Dusad, Sukhdeo Pasi, Md. Suluddin and others falsely indicating them that they were on earned leave or they were on sick leave although during the aforeaid period for which he prepared the bills, they were very much on duty and they received wages for performing duties after getting their attendances marked in the attendance register.

That the concerned workman committed various irregularities which clearly indicated that he booked bills either with the connivance of the workmen concerned or without their knowledge or consent and misappropriated the amount by putting their false LTIs on the said bills. His various acts amounted to negligence of performance of duties.”

It transpires from the evidence of M.W. I that after taking charge of the enquiry proceeding he issued notice to the concerned workman for causing his appearance at the time of hearing of the enquiry proceeding but as he ignored to appear the notices of enquiry were published in the local newspaper “Aaj & Awaj”. M.W. I further disclosed that in spite of publishing notice in the newspaper as the concerned workman failed to appear hearing of the enquiry proceeding was take up exparte and after completion of hearing he submitted his report holding him guilty to the charges brought against him. The enquiry report during evidence of M.W. I was marked in Exht. M-8.

Ld. Advocate for the concerned workman in course of hearing on preliminary point categorically submitted that he had nothing to say about fairness of the enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer. During cross examination of M.W. I it is evident that not a single question was put to him about the charges brought against the concerned workman. It transpires from the Enquiry proceeding papers that S. Dey, Sr. Finance Officer being Presenting Officer not only submitted a written report but also made his statement wherein he described the misconduct which the concerned workman committed. If the enquiry report is taken into consideration it will expose clearly the gross negligence which he committed at the time of discharging his duties as Bill Clerk. It has been further exposed that for his negligent act workmen had not only been paid wrongly but also he made false booking. In course of hearing the sponsoring union has failed to adduce any evidence rebutting the claim of the management. I have carefully considered the enquiry report submitted by the Enquiry Officer and I find no dispute to hold that the management have been able to substantiate the charges brought against the concerned workman.

It transpires that the Disciplinary Authority after considering enquiry report and also considering other materials on record dismissed the concerned workman from service w.e.f. 18-2-92 the letter of dismissal during evidence of M.W.1 was marked as Exht. M-9.

Now the point for consideration is whether the order of dismissal issued against the concerned workman was justified and proportionate to the misconduct committed by him and also if there is any scope to review the said order of dismissal based on the provision as laid down U/s 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Section 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act speaks as follows:

“Where an industrial dispute relating to the discharge or dismissal of a workman has been referred to a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal for adjudication and, in the course of the adjudication proceedings, the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified, it may, by its award, set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct reinstatement of the workman on such terms and conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, or give such other relief to the workman including the award of any lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal as the circumstances of the case may require.”

It transpires from the record that management had been forced to issue charge-sheet against the concerned workman for committing misconduct on the ground of gross negligence to his work while he was posted as Bill Clerk. During hearing management have placed all material ingredients which exposed gross negligence committed by him while he was in charge of Bill Clerk and consequent to which management had to face monetary loss. It is the specific allegation of the management that the misdeeds which he committed was in connivance with other workman or in their absence to grab their money by submitting false bills. In course of hearing of this case full opportunity was given to the sponsoring union to disprove the allegation brought against him but they have lamentably failed to avail the said opportunity.

Considering all aspects carefully there is sufficient reason to believe that the misconduct which the concerned workman committed was really serious in nature. As Bill Clerk he grossly misused his power not only but also incur disfaith in the mind of the management for his distrustful acts. Accordingly considering gravity of the offence committed by him there is sufficient scope to say that his dismissal from service by the management was absolutely justified and proportionate to the offence committed by him and for which there is no scope to review the order of his dismissal u/s 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

In the result the following award is rendered :

“That the action of the management of Lodna Area of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Sri Birendra Kumar, Bill Clerk from service of the company is justified.

Consequently, he is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4669.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 103/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-20012/316/94-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2005

S.O. 4669.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 103/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-11-2005.

[No. L-20012/316/94-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO.2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 103 OF 1995

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Bastacolla Area of M/s. BCCL and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. B. Lal and Mr. K. Singh, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. S. N. Sinha, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the October, 2005.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their order No. L-20012/316/94-IR (Coal-I), dated the 9th August, 1995.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bastacolla Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing

S/Shri Tulsi Prasad, Mahadeo Dusadh, Tapesar Nonia and Ram Sahay Koiri with effect from 22-11-93 is justified? If not, to what relief these workmen are entitled?"

2. Case of the concerned workmen according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on their behalf in brief is as follows :—

They submitted that on 22-11-93, Agent, Bastacolla Colliery went to visit to Victory Section of that colliery at about 8.30 A.M. and thereafter one of the concerned workman i. e. Tulsi Prasad who was on duty on that day was called on by the said Agent through his Attendance Clerk. When he came he was asked by the Agent to clear the stool of the dogs lying in the campus of the office. As said workman Tulsi Prasad refused to carry out the said order disclosing that he was not sweeper, all of a sudden the Agent caught hold his neck and started assaulting him mercilessly. They submitted that Tulsi Prasad is a patient of epilepsy and for which as a result of such assault he became senseless. On seeing that incident a mob being gathered on the spot rescued Shri Prasad from the grip of that Agent. Thereafter over the said incident General Manager, IX dismissed the concerned workmen i.e. Tulsi Prasad and other workmen viz. Mahadeo Dusadh, Tapeswar Nonia and Ram Sahai Koiri from service vide letter No. BC.IX. 6-A: 93/1/6372 dt. 23rd November, 1993. They alleged that the management also lodged FIR against the concerned workmen over that incident. It has been submitted by them that management illegally and arbitrarily violating the principles of natural justice and without giving slightest opportunity to defend their case dismissed them from service based on absolutely false allegations. Thereafter the sponsoring union raised industrial dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal. They submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to reinstate the concerned workmen in their service with all consequential reliefs.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring unions asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workmen. They submitted that on 22-11-93 at about 8.30 A.M. the Project Officer/Agent of Bastacolla Colliery Mr. H.N. Singh went to Victory Section of the colliery and found that the office of that section was full of dust and office table and chairs were also not clean, even unsuitable for sitting in the chairs. Accordingly he directed the Attendance Clerk to get the same cleaned properly. Thereafter the said Attendance Clerk advised Tulsi Prasad, one of the concerned workmen to perform the job of dusting and cleaning the tables and chairs so that the Agent could carry out his duties without delay. They submitted that said Tulsi Prasad was originally a Miner/Loader but thereafter at his request he was offered light duty to work as sweeping and cleaning mazdoor at the office of the

victory section of the colliery. They alleged that Tulsi Prasad disobeyed the instruction of Shri Verma with a view to undermine the authority. Even he did not pay any heed to the request of the Agent in the matter of cleaning and sweeping the tables and chairs of the office. Thereafter said Agent asked Tulsi Prasad to sit outside the office during the full duty hours as he got his attendance marked as he was not willing to carry on duties allotted to him. As a result, said Tulsi Prasad being furious started abusing the Agent in filthy language and at his instigation other concerned workmen came to the spot. A mob also assembled there and thereafter they jointly attacked the Agent i.e. Shri H. N. Singh. Being afraid when the Agent closed his door inside, they breaking open the said door entered inside the room and started assaulting him by fist and blows and with the help of other articles. As a result he sustained serious bleeding injuries to his person. Over that incident on the same day a FIR was lodged at the local P.S. They disclosed that the General Manager, Bastacolla Area after considering all the facts and circumstances and also considering seriousness of the incident recommended dismissal of the concerned workmen to CMD for his approval. Thereafter on getting approval from the CMD, General Manager, Bastacolla dismissed the concerned workmen for commission of the misconducts under clause 26.1.2., 26.1.4, 26.1.10, 26.1.14 and 26.1.16 of the certified standing order applicable to that establishment. They submitted that in order to bring normalcy and restore discipline the General Manager could not wait indefinitely for holding departmental enquiry as the enquiry could not be carried on with such tense situation and the management cannot close down the mine of the area till the matter was finalised and for the purpose of bringing normalcy and restoring discipline amongst the workmen, immediate steps of summary dismissal was initiated and with the approval of the CMD the concerned workmen were dismissed from services summarily. They submitted that such order of dismissal considering the seriousness of the offence committed by the concerned workmen were bona fide and justified and for which they are not entitled to get relief.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the management of Bastacolla Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing S/Shri Tulsi Prasad, Mahadeo Dusadh, Tapesar Nonia and Ram Sahay Koiri with effect from 22-11-93 is justified? If not, to what relief these workmen are entitled?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that management with a view to substantiate their claim examined three witnesses viz. MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 while the sponsoring union also examined two witnesses i.e. WW-1 and WW-2 in support of their claim. MW-1 during his evidence disclosed that on 22-11-93 while he was a Project Officer/Agent of Bastacolla Colliery went to Victory Section of

Bastacolla for inspection. After arrival there he noticed that the office of the victory section was not clean and for which he directed U.S. Verma, Attendance clerk to take steps to clean the office. On receipt of the said direction the Attendance Clerk directed Tulsi Prasad to clean the said office as he was Genl. Mazdoor posted there. But said Tulsi Prasad refused to carry out work. He disclosed that said Tulsi Prasad was a Miner/Loader but on his prayer he was given light job and posted in the office. This witness disclosed that as Tulsi Prasad refused to clean the office on the basis of his verbal direction he directed him to resume his original duty as Miner/Loader. However, before reverting him back to his original post he also directed him to clean the office but again he refused to do so. Accordingly he asked him to sit outside on a stool during duty hours. As a result he became furious and thereafter with his associates i.e. the concerned workmen Tapeswar Nonia, Mahadeo Dusadh and Ram Sahay Koiri came to his office and assaulted him brutally for which he sustained bleeding injury on his head. He then reported this matter to the General Manager and thereafter the concerned workmen were dismissed from his service. MW-2 during his evidence produced certain documents on behalf of the management marked as Ext. M-1 and M-2, while MW-3 during his evidence disclosed that during the year 1993 he was posted at Bastacolla Colliery as siding Incharge. He disclosed that on 22-4-93 in the morning he was proceeding to Chandmari office driving his Motor Cycle and the Agent Mr. H. N. Singh i.e. MW-1 was a Pillion rider of his Motor Cycle. He disclosed that on the way said Mr. H.N. Singh got down in front of his office and thereafter he left the place for office duty, which was about 200 yards away from the office of the Agent i.e. Mr. H.N. Singh. He disclosed that when he was on duty he heard a hue and cry and came to know that Mr. H.N. Singh i.e. the Project Officer was assaulted. On receiving that news he rushed to the office of the Agent and found the Agent i.e. MW-1 there with bleeding injury on his head. On seeing that scene he rushed to the CISF camp and informed them about the incident in question and on receiving this news CISF personnel came to the spot and took the Agent i.e. MW-1 to the hospital. He accompanied the Agent to hospital but failed to say anything about the incident. Considering evidence of MW-3. It is seen that he was not an eye witness of the incident but he only came to the spot on hearing the incident. This witness also disclosed actually if the concerned workmen were involved in assaulting MW-1 or not. From the evidence of MW-1 i.e. the Agent it transpires clearly that his attendance clerk Mr. U. S. Verma was present on the spot when the said incident took place but the management did not consider necessary to examine him as witness in the instant case for the reason best known to them. WW-2, who is one of the concerned workman in the instant case during his evidence failed to disclose about the incident in question alleged to have been happened on 22-4-93. If

the facts disclosed in the pleadings of the concerned workmen is taken into consideration it reveals very clearly that Tulsi Prasad one of the concerned workman was present at victory section at about 8.30 A.M. when MW-1 i.e. the Agent came there. The sponsoring union in their written statement also admitted the fact that being dissatisfied with the uncleaned campus of the office the Agent asked his attendance clerk Mr. U.S. Verma to give necessary instruction to said Tulsi Prasad to clean the campus. But as he refused to do the said Agent became furious and caught hold his neck, assaulted him seriously for which he became senseless as he was a patient of epilepsy. Therefore, if the facts disclosed in the pleading submitted by the sponsoring union is taken into consideration it will expose clearly that there was an incident happened in the premises of victory section on that relevant day. While it is the specific claim of the management that the concerned workman assaulted the Agent seriously as he refused to carry on the work of cleaning being directed by the Agent, the sponsoring union submitted that it was the Agent who assaulted Tulsi Prasad, concerned workman severely. However, it is clear from the Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring union that Tulsi Prasad, workman refused to follow the direction of the Agent to clean the campus of the premises. This act on his part definitely should be considered as wilful disobedience of the direction of the superior authority. Considering the pleading of both sides and also evidence of MW-1 it is seen that both sides have made allegations and counter allegations against each other. Over that incident on the same day management lodged FIR against the concerned workman at local P.S. and the local P.S. started criminal case and after investigation submitted chargesheet against them under Section 323/324/427/448 I.P.C. The said case was registered as G.R. Case No. 4480/93/T.R. No. 985/99. It is not evident if the sponsoring union lodged any criminal case against the Agent of the colliery over that incident. No evidence also is forthcoming to establish that actually Tulsi Prasad was seriously assaulted by the Agent i.e. MW-1. It is seen that in the said criminal case which was pending before the Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class was ended in acquittal. Certified copy of the judgement during evidence was marked as Ext. W-1. As the prosecution failed to substantiate the allegations with cogent reasons. The said Criminal Case was ended in acquittal.

From the evidence of MW-1 as well as MW-3 it transpires that as a result of such assault said MW-1 i.e. Agent H.N. Singh was seriously injured and sustained bleeding injury on his head and was taken to colliery hospital for his treatment. With utter surprise it is notified that management in course of hearing has failed to produce a single scrap of medical papers to establish that as a result of that incident he was seriously injured. MW-1 i.e. Agent is the injured. It is not the case that when the incident

took place he was alone present there and for which management could not procure any witness of the incident in question. Therefore, in this particular case evidence of eye witness was very much essential to establish the authenticity of the incident in question. But attitude of the management shows clearly that they were not interested to produce any such witness though they considered that acts of the concerned workmen amounted to serious disciplinary acts and for which their dismissal from service were urgently required. The incident in question took place on 22-11-93. After that incident on the same day the said Project Officer submitted a report to the General Manager, Bastacolla area wherein he disclosed how that incident took place and who were involved and how he sustained injury to his person. Though he submitted report, he did not enclose any statement of U.S. Verma, Attdt. Clerk who although remained present with the said Agent. G.M. Bastacolla area suggested dismissal of the concerned workmen from service taking the ground that formal disciplinary procedure would take time and in that case discipline of the colliery will be affected. He passed his view to that effect based on this enquiry made by him. Management in course of hearing did not consider necessary to submit enquiry report which the G.M. Bastacolla area prepared on his personal enquiry over the incident in question. The said report of the Agent followed by recommendation of the G.M. Bastacolla area for dismissal of the concerned workmen during evidence of MW-2 was marked as Ext. M-1 while dismissal order was marked as Ext. M-2. The concerned workmen were dismissed from service by order dt. 23-11-93 i.e. the said dismissal order was issued on the next day of the incident in question. In paras 2, 3 and 4 of the letter of dismissal management made clear observation before the concerned workmen were dismissed from his service. The observations made are as follows :—

Para—2

I have gone through the reports submitted by Shri H.N. Singh, Project Officer/Agent received by me and made enquiries from the officers/officials/workers concerned and I am satisfied that S/Shri Tulsi Prasad, Mahadeo Dusadh, Tapeswar Nonia, Ram Sahai Koiri committed various acts as referred to in foregoing paragraphs which constitute very serious acts of misconduct besides criminal acts. I have also come to the conclusion that S/Sri Tulsi Prasad, Mahadeo Dusadh, Tapeswar Nonia and Ram Sahai Koiri and others committed the advocates on ulterior motives. The above acts of misconduct committed by them attract the various provisions of certified standing orders for workmen of Establishment under BCCL as indicated below:

- 26.1.2 — Habitual negligence or neglect of duty, malingering slowing down of work or inciting others to do so.
- 26.1.4 — Riotous or disorderly behaviour, threatening or coercing other workmen or interference with the work of other workmen.

- 26.1.10 — Wilful insubordination or disobedience of any lawful reasonable order of higher authority.
- 26.1.14 — Assaulting or intimidating workman/employee of the company in the Company's work premises or estates.
- 26.1.16 — To bring any political or other outside influence to bear upon any superior authorities.

Para—3

I consider that all the above acts of misconduct committed by S/Shri Tulsi Prasad, Mahadeo Dusadh, Tapeswar Nonia and Ram Sahai Koiri are extremely serious in nature and no management can countenance such serious acts of misconduct and criminal acts committed with impunity or condone such misconduct. It is not possible to allow such persons to remain in the service of BCCL if discipline is to be maintained and workers deterred from taking law into their hands and causing murderous attack to the head of the Unit i.e. Project Officer/Agent which may lead to life of the employee concerned.

In this view of the matter, I have decided that S/Shri Tulsi Prasad, M/Loader working as cleaning/sweeping Mazdoor, Mahadeo Dusadh, Banksman, Tapeswar Nonia, Drillman Ram Sahai Koiri, M/Loader working as Fireman of Bastacolla Colliery should be summarily dismissed from service forthwith. Such persons cannot be allowed to remain in the service of the company even if for a single day. I, therefore hereby dismiss them from the services of Bastacolla Colliery/BCCL forthwith and they will accordingly cease to be in the service of Bastacolla Colliery/BCCL with immediate effect.

Para—4.

I find that in the prevailing situation and circumstances it is not possible to go through the normal procedure of domestic enquiry in the interest of BCCL. However, if and when occasion arises, the Management shall produce necessary evidence before the appropriate forum for providing the aforesaid acts of misconduct of S/Shri Tulsi Prasad, M/Loader working as Cleaning/Sweeping Mazdoor, Mahadeo Dusadh, Banksman, Tapeswar Nonia, Drillman, Ram Sahai Koiri, M/Loader working as Fireman and justify its action.

Clause 26 of the Certified Standing Order for workmen of the establishment under BCCL have clearly made out which acts amount to misconduct. Following the said Certified Standing Order its has been observed by the management that the concerned workmen committed misconduct for violating of clause 26.1.2, 26.1.4, 26.1.10, 26.1.14 and 26.1.16. Clause 27 (2) of the Certified Standing Order has pointed out clearly which major penalty a workman deserves if such misconduct is established against him. Major penalty has been defined in clause 29 (1) (ii) and if any such major penalty is proved the

disciplinary authority is competent to dismissal or discharge a workman from service but before taking any such disciplinary action as per clause 27(2) of the Certified Standing Order the disciplinary authority shall inform in writing of the allegations to the concerned workman and also shall give him opportunity to explain his conduct within a period of 7 days. This word "shall" is to be construed as mandatory provision which the disciplinary authority must follow. It is seen that the disciplinary authority did not consider necessary to give the concerned workmen minimum opportunity to submit their explanation against the allegation of the misconduct committed by them.

Clause 28 of the Certified Standing Order speaks as follows:—

"Where a workman has been convicted for a criminal offence in a Court of law or where the Chairman/Managing Director of the Company is satisfied for reasons to be recorded in writing that it is inexpedient or against the interest of security to continue to employ the workman, the workman may be removed or discharged from services without following the procedure laid down in standing order No. 27."

Therefore, according to this clause the Disciplinary authority can dismiss any workman without following the provision of clause 27. The dismissal order Ext. M-2 is absolutely silent if following clause 28 of the Certified S.O. the concerned workmen were dismissed from their service or not. As per clause 28 the primary requirement which is to be established by the disciplinary authority is that if CMD is satisfied for reasons to be recorded in writing with its expedient or against the interest of the security to continue to employ the workman may be removed or discharged from service. Therefore, this provision of clause 28 exclusively can be applied only by the Chairman or Managing Director of the company and for doing so the reasons should be recorded in writing. Here in the instant case no such order of dismissal was issued by the Chairman or Managing Director of the company. On the contrary it was issued by the G. M. who is not at all competent to pass any such order. Moreover not a single scrap of paper is forth coming before the Tribunal that the matter was placed before the CMD/Managing Director of the company who was satisfied for the reasons recorded in writing over the misconduct committed by the concerned workmen. Untill and unless such report is forthcoming before this Tribunal there is sufficient reason to draw conclusion that in a most illegal and arbitrary way the G. M. Bastacolla Area took the power of the CMD/Managing Director in hand and dismissed the concerned workmen from their services.

During hearing it is seen that one of the concerned workman Tapeswar Noina who was dismissed along with other workmen was reinstated in his service in pursuance of letter No. BCCL/BA/BC/P-2/95/597 dt. 25-2-95.

Management in course of hearing did not consider necessary to assign any reason under which circumstances said Tapeswar Noina was reinstated in service and why withdrawal of dismissal order against other workmen were not considered. This should be considered another glaring example which will show how in arbitrary manner and following pick and choose policy Management did not consider the case of the rest three workmen.

The allegation brought against the concerned workmen appears to be very serious in nature. There is no dispute to hold that in spite of pendency of any criminal case there was no bar to proceed with the departmental proceeding against the concerned workmen. It is seen that management did not follow that course taking the ground as laid down in para 2, 3 and 4 of the order of dismissal. Every workman holds his democratic right to defend the allegation of misconduct which has been brought against him. Management had ample scope to initiate departmental enquiry proceeding against the concerned workmen suspending them from service but they did not consider necessary to follow that course. They even did not consider necessary to issue any chargesheet against them and no opportunity was given to them to submit any reply before taking such drastic step. It is seen that the concerned workmen were acquitted from all charges brought against them when Ld. Magistrate disposed of that criminal case. The said judgement and order was passed on 2-9-99. It is seen that during pendency of that criminal case the order of dismissal against Tapeswar Noina was withdrawn. This act of the management will expose their absolute biasness and arbitrary decision.

I consider that every workman deserves his right to defend his case before any penalty is imposed on him. Unconstitutionally management ignoring this aspect in a most illegal and arbitrary manner dismissed the concerned workmen from their service which cannot be upheld in any manner in any circumstances.

I therefore, hold that management illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice dismissed the concerned workmen from their service. In the result, the following Award is rendered:—

"The action of the management of Bastacolla area of M/s BCCL in dismissing Tulsi Prasad, Mahadeo Dusadh and Ram Sahay Koiri w.e.f. 22-11-93 is not justified. Accordingly order of dismissal issued against these workmen dt. 23-11-93 is hereby set aside. Management is directed to reinstate the concerned workmen Mahadeo Dusadh and Ram Sahay Koiri in their service within 3 months from the date of publication of the Award in the Gazette of India without any back wages. However, they will get continuity of service for the interest of their retirement benefit. As per the death certificate Tulsi Prasad died on 24-9-2001. Accordingly his legal heirs will be entitled to get all monetary benefits

till the date of his death barring back wages and other consequential reliefs. As Tapeswar Nonia has already reinstated in service this award will not be applicable to him.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4670.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एयर इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 98/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/70/2000-आई आर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2005

S.O. 4670.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 98/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal / Labour Court, New Delhi-II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Air India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-11-2005.

[No. L.-11012/70/2000-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT-II, DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI I.D. No. 98/2000

In the Matter of :—

Shri Sukhdev Singh Sandhu,
S/o. Late Mukhtiar Singh,
R/o. C-3/63-A, Lawrence Road,
Delhi.

VERSUS

Air India,
Through its Managing Director,
IGI International Airport,
Terminal-2, New Delhi-37
New Delhi-110001.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-11012/70/2000 (C-1) Central Government dt. 29-8-2000 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether the action of the management of Air India in not allowing Shri S. S. Sandhu continuity of

service rendered by him in DTC before joining Air India as Jr. Operator (Trainee) w.e.f. 15-7-1991 is just and proper? If not,

(1) Whether the workman is entitled to count his service rendered in DTC?

(2) Whether the training period would constitute a break, or dies non, or would count towards service rendered with Air India and for what benefits. What directions are required to be given in this regard.”

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the statement of claim it is stated that the present claim is required to be filed by the workman to compute the service period of his employment from the date of appointment of the workman in DTC by the management. The workman has filed a letter referring his grievances therein which was not acceded to by the management on the basis of his representations before ALC, Government of India, New Delhi on dated 01-12-1996 as well as 31-05-1999.

That the concerned Labour Commissioner after perusal of the documents filed by the parties to the dispute tried his best to settle the matter amicably but in vain. Hence the matter was sent for consideration to the Government, Ministry of Labour for reference *vide* order dated 09-03-2000 and thereafter the matter has been referred in the terms as mentioned in reference letter No. E-11-12/70/2000 of dated 29-08-2000.

That the brief fact of the case is this that the applicant has applied for the post of Junior Operator in the organization of the respondent against the advertisement published in the Newspaper namely Hindustan Times on dated 29-05-1989 through proper channel. It is pertinent to mention here that the applicant was employed by Delhi Transport Corporation on 10-07-1982 and had worked with DTC till 11-07-1991 and joined the management in this claim petition on 15-07-1991 as a Junior Operator trainee.

That after completion of training period of one year i.e. 15-07-1992, the workman was forced to proceed on 30 days vacation, *vide* the letter of management dated 09-07-1992.

That thereafter as per the direction of the management the workman has rejoined the management on 14-08-1992, on the basic pay of Rs. 1305/-. Thereafter, on completion of the probation of his six months period service of the workman was confirmed on 01-02-1993, and since then the workman is working with the management.

That the workman has sent a letter of representation to the management through proper channel on dated 08-04-1993, requesting thereby for adding of previous service in his service period with all consequential benefits. The letter dated 08-04-1993, is enclosed herewith as mark “A”.

That the management has sent the reply of the letter dated 08-04-1993, *vide* letter dated 17-05-1993, thereby

refusing to add the previous service in his present service. The true photocopy of the letter is enclosed here as marked "B". Thereafter the workman has sent representations to the various authorities for the same relief but in vain. Hence the workman was constrained to take the legal action against the management.

That it is well settled law that if an employee of one organization applies against the vacant post of other organization through proper channel and abide by all the terms and directions of the new organization is being added in the new organization in continuity and accordingly, all the legal benefits is given to the employee despite any agreement which has been placed before the employee by the management to execute or any rule or regulation framed by the management or by any other organization applicable on the management is in contravention with the settled law.

That the parties to the petition are working and operating its office from Delhi. Hence this Tribunal has territorial jurisdiction to entertain and maintain the present petition.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it is stated that the present claim is devoid of merits and hence not maintainable. The factual matrix of the case is that S. S. Sandhu (hereinafter called the workman) joined the management on 14-08-1992, as a probationer. It was only after completion of probation period that the service of the workman was confirmed w.e.f 01-02-1993.

It is submitted that the workman prior to joining the management as Junior Operator underwent a training course for a period of one year from 15-07-1991 under Junior Operator (Trainee) Scheme. As per terms of Clause IV of Letter of the management dated 06-05-1991, it is clear that completion of training does not ipso facto give any right to the workman to be appointed with management. The management had the option of appointing the workman if required. The said clause reads as under:—

"On successful completion of your training, the Corporation will have the option to appoint you as a Junior Operator on probation for a period of six months...."

Thus, it is clear that the period of training, which was imparted only under a specific Scheme, could not be counted as work experience as per the mutually accepted terms and conditions. In view of this position it is clear that the claim of the workman that his past services with a different organization should be counted for "continuous service" is erroneous. That the workman was not working in any of the two organization on a permanent basis for more than one year i.e. from 11-07-1991 to 14-08-1992, therefore the question of continuity of service does not arise at all, leave alone the claim of the workman, which is to add his previous service rendered to DTC, which has

been rightly denied by the management. The true and correct facts in their factio legal perspective are given hereunder:—

1. The workman joined the management after completing necessary pre-employment formalities. That the workman accepted the terms and conditions of his traineeship contained in the letter of the management dated 06-05-1991 numbered as DAP/RMD-21/15 vide Acceptance Form duly signed by the workman on 06-06-1991. Clause XV of letter dated 06-05-1991 accepted by the workman vide his Acceptance Form dated 06-06-1991 reads as follows:—

"The period of your training in the corporation will not be treated as service for any purpose, even should you be the employed by us on successful completion of training."

2. The workman also entered into an agreement with the management on 12-06-1991.

Clause—11 of the aforesaid agreement reads as follows:—

"Training period of Junior Operator (Trainee) will not be taken into account or treated as service period for any purpose, if he is employed in the corporation in its service on successful completion of his training."

3. In view of the above it is crystal clear, that the workman was well aware of the condition that even the period of his training or the service rendered by him in DTC was not to be counted with the present service for any purpose. That, the workman chose to take up the issue at this belated stage after a gap of 10 years clearly supports the contention of the management.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder and in his rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

The workman applicant did not turn up and no argument has been advanced by the workman. He was not even present on two dates so the management was heard and the reference was reserved for award. The workman applicant has turned up on the previous dates and evidence of both the parties have been taken. No argument has been advanced from the side of the workman so this is not ex-parte case. The case of the workman applicant is that he applied for the post of Junior Operator in the organization of the respondents against the advertisement published in the newspaper Hindustan Times on 29-05-1989 through proper channel. He was employed by Delhi Transport Corporation since 1982 and he worked

with the DTC till 1991 and joined the management in 1991 as a junior operator. After completion of successful training he was appointed to the post. After his probation period he was confirmed to the post in 1993. The management is not treating his previous service in DTC as continuous service and he has not been given any credit of his previous service rendered by him in DTC.

It was submitted from the side of the management that he was appointed as a junior operator on probation period of six months. So his past service in DTC cannot be included in his service rendered under the management. It has been mentioned in his appointment letter that the period of his training in the Corporation will not be treated as service for any purpose even should he be employed by them on successful completion of training. As such his training period according to clause 11 of the agreement will not be counted as his service period. The workman has joined service on fresh terms and conditions and he is bound by the terms and conditions of his appointment letter. It has spelt in the agreement of the management that his training period will not be taken into account as his service period for any purpose. It implies that the workman joined the services of the respondents thinking it full well that his previous service in DTC will not be accounted. If the workman joined the services any terms and conditions which are not unconciable, he cannot claim that his previous service should be taken into account. The appointment under the management was absolutely of different nature. He was given credit to his previous service rendered in a public undertaking of Delhi Government at the time of appointment so previous service cannot be taken into account in calculating the service rendered under the present management. The case of the workman is devoid of any merit.

The reference is replied thus:—

The action of the management of Air India in not allowing Shri S. S. Sandhu continuity of service rendered by him in DTC before joining Air India as Junior Operator (Trainee) w.e.f. 15-07-1991 is just and proper. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

Award is given accordingly.

Date: 14-11-2005.

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4671.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 दिसम्बर, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4

(44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध बिहार के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	राजस्व थाना का नाम	थाना संख्या	जिला
1.	खगौल म्युनिसिपैल्टी (खगौल नगरपालिका)	खगौल म्युनिसिपैल्टी (खगौल नगरपालिका)	सभी थाना संख्या जो खगौल म्युनिसिपैल्टी में पड़ता है	पटना
2.	बड़ी खगौल	दानापुर	49	पटना
3.	आदमपुर	दानापुर	39	पटना
4.	विशनपुर	जमालपुर	205	मुंगेर

[सं. एस-38013/62/2005-एस एस-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 28th November, 2005

S.O. 4671. —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st December, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Bihar namely:—

S. No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the Revenue Thana	Thana No.	District
1.	Khagaul	Khagaul Municipality	All revenue thanas within the limits of Khagaul municipality	Patna
2.	Bari Khagaul	Danapur	49	Patna
3.	Adampur	Danapur	39	Patna
4.	Bishanpur	Jamalur	205	Munger

[No. S- 38013/62/2005-SS.-I]

K. C. JAIN, Director